

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 899.—VOL. XXXII.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

On a gloomy February day, just eighteen years ago, England made holiday on the occasion of a Royal marriage. After an interval of a quarter of a century a Queen Regnant had ascended the throne of these realms, and Europe beheld with surprise and interest the sceptres of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal held by youthful female hands, and, consequently, not amongst the least of the considerations which must have been present to the minds of the statesmen of those countries were those which had relation to the disposition of these exalted ladies in marriage. In this country things were so wisely ordered that the personal choice of the Sovereign settled the question; and settled it to the satisfaction of all parties. In all respects the peculiar circumstances of the case were duly met and reconciled; politicians and diplomatists could find no objection; romance was satisfied by a marriage of affection; and last, though by no means least, in every personal grace the illustrious bridegroom stood pre-eminent. The auspices of that day have not proved deceptive; and, amidst all the fortunes which have marked her reign, those connected with the marriage of her Majesty have been the most decided. The duties of that relation which each succeeding year has evolved have been performed to the approval, not to say to the admiration, of the country; and now that they have reached a culminating point on that most delicate and anxious question, the selection of a husband for the eldest daughter of the Queen of Great Britain, it would be difficult for any one to assert that every

possible fitness had not been attained. A great deal of antiquarian and historical lore on the subject of the marriages of our Princesses has very naturally been displayed on this occasion; and it is curious as well as pleasant to mark the contrast which the simplicity and straightforwardness of the disposal of the hand of a daughter of England now affords to the turbulent and eccentric proceedings which characterised most of the betrothals and marriages of the female branches of our Royal family in times gone by. If the chroniclers of the circumstances which accompanied those marriages have writ their annals true, it would seem that, from the time of the Conquest down, they were scarcely ever very creditable affairs. We hear of betrothals at seven years of age; of the abduction of Royal nuns; of the bribing, by the payment of their expenses, of poor Princes to induce them to come to England to fetch their brides; of the refusal of foreign potentates to accept the betrothed Princesses who had condescended to leave their own country and go to the territory of their affianced husbands; and that it was a very ordinary circumstance for most of these Royal brides to have many successive lovers before they could secure a man honest or prudent enough to keep his word. In later times, many incompatibilities of person, age, and disposition, have been made to give way before political considerations, which nowadays would be viewed as trifling and contemptible; and when, at last, the trammels of precedent were shaken off, and in the instance of the Princess Charlotte a Royal wedding was the legitimate termination of romantic affection, the premature close of that union prevented

the full testing of that which grave diplomatists and stiff courtiers deemed at best but an experiment, and certainly as an innovation. In the present case we have changed all that. The Queen of England has acted, with reference to the settlement in life of her daughter, just in the manner that prudent and honest mothers in all ranks of life in this country deem it their duty to act; and the result is before us in a shape which meets with universal approbation. The influence of the Court upon the country is especially marked on this occasion by the unanimous determination to make Monday next a national holiday. Every one feels just as if there was to be a wedding in his own family and means to make it a festivity. This oneness of feeling and opinion in all matters which concern the Sovereign is a special sign of our times; no political differences interfere with the meeting of men of all parties on this common ground; and there is a curious significance in the fact that, at the first State banquet which the Queen gave to her foreign guests assembled to grace the ceremony of Monday next, the chief of the Opposition, the Earl of Derby, sat in a place of honour equal to that accorded to the Prime Minister; while, in a matter which might, perhaps, be thought only of interest to the softer sex—namely, the selection of bridesmaids to the Princess Royal—some deference has been paid to the smoothing down of political angularities by a division of those offices amongst the daughters of noblemen of all parties. Could this have occurred at the Court of any of the Georges? Perhaps, in the whole of this matter, the only drawback which is felt and expressed is, that so little is to be done to give popular éclat to an event in which the people gene-



THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY TERMINUS AT ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



rally evince so deep an interest. If the popular voice was followed, the ceremonial would have been next only to a coronation in splendour and extent. No doubt the country would not at this moment think anything of a large expenditure for such a purpose; and perhaps the Government might have ventured to run the risk of the inevitable grumbling in and out of Parliament which paying the bill next April would have evoked; but, as we have before hinted, something should be granted to considerations connected with the time of the year. By no possibility could any of the in-door part of any ceremony, however comprehensive, be witnessed by more than two or three thousand persons; and there is incident to an out-door pageant in the depth of winter, however mild, so many present discomforts and future risks, that really the general public must be content with the pleasures of imagination, enlarged and abundantly ministered to by the copious descriptions which will flood the columns of the daily papers, and the truthful and elaborate illustrations which will cover the pages of this Journal.

It ought not to be forgotten, moreover, that there is an evident reciprocity of feeling on the subject of this matrimonial alliance on the part of Prussia. At the time of the birth of the Princess Royal nothing could be more cordial than the relations between the two Governments, or more friendly than the intercourse between the two Courts; and it is probable that, when the King of Prussia was chosen to act as sponsor to a child of the Queen of England, something of an eventuality like an intermarriage between the two families was foreshadowed, if not decided upon. Since then the intimacy of those relations has somewhat abated, and estrangement has taken the place of that exchange of friendly offices which was so promising when the Royal bride of to-day was in her cradle. The crisis through which Europe has passed within the last ten years not only shook Monarchs on their thrones, but it severed a long chain of sympathies which connected this country and some of her allies which had been forged amidst the glowing heat of the Peninsular War. The part which England, by the nature of her institutions, was compelled to take in what was at least on the face of it a struggle for liberty and a crusade against despotism was not understood by the Continental Powers. In their view neutrality was enmity to their dynastic traditions, and they could not see why Great Britain should not once more lend her assistance to the restoration of deposed Monarchs, as she did in the first quarter of the present century. The difference between the two contests was not apparent to Kings and Emperors whose battles we fought with our arms in Spain and Portugal, and who by the aid of our material resources—we will not use so coarse a term as our money—we enabled to fight for their crowns on their own soil. The distrust and jealousy of our Continental policy, which was aroused in 1848, reached its climax when an offensive and defensive alliance between France and England was presented to the world in the war with Russia. If, then, the prospect of a marriage between a daughter of our Queen and the heir in prospect of the throne of Prussia was a long-cherished and intended project, there was a period when its success was at least doubtful. However, there exists in Europe a personage, the very arch-arch-politician of his time, whose silent influence is felt, not seen, in most, if not all, of its Courts and Governments, and which, most assuredly, is not the least powerful in the councils and diplomacy of this country; who may well be supposed to be desirous that such a means of doing something towards reuniting ancient adhesions should not be lost; and it is not unreasonable to imagine that the good offices of that personage would not be wanting to bring about such an end. Be that as it may, we have every cause to believe that Prussia accepts the union of the Royal family of England with her own, not merely cheerfully, but with a proud satisfaction. All the national and governmental acts of that country in reference to the nuptials of Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal evince a desire to meet the occasion in a manner worthy of both nations. We have above spoken of the betrothal of some of the female scions of our Royal house coming to claim their brides in a fashion which was not only less than princely, but which in many cases approached to a suit *in formâ pauperis* for the hand of a well-dowered wife. But here we find no niggard lover and no portionless bridegroom. The affianced husband of our Princess comes this time with the present possessions of a son of a great kingdom, and with the reversion of the crown of that kingdom in his hand to lay at the feet of his intended. Indeed some clue may, perhaps, be found to the reasons which induced the Government of this country to propose an annuity for the Princess Royal double in amount to that which precedent would sanction; in the supposition that it was so fixed with a view to its taking some proportion to the appanage which has been bestowed by his father and his uncle on Prince Frederick William. All the preparations for the reception of the Prince and Princess on their arrival in their future dominions indicate a desire to mark the event as one of prime importance and significance; and, as far as we can learn, however royally all things connected with the ceremony of next week may be ordered in this country, in every respect there will be a friendly rivalry on the part of the land of her Royal Highness's adoption. If we make holiday in London on Monday, a week hence there will be equal holiday in Berlin; and, if the united good wishes and cordial aspirations for her happiness of two great peoples are to be an augury of the future fortunes of the youthful Princess who is about to enter on the stern duties of life, there can be no doubt of their entire assurance.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, ALEXANDRIA.

In a previous number of our Journal we engraved a view of the Upper or Cairo Terminus of the Egyptian Railway, now in a state of completion to the Egyptian metropolis, and in a nearly completed state up to Suez.

We this week give a View of the Terminus at Alexandria: it is by far the most substantially constructed edifice in that city, partaking more of a European or Anglican character than most civil structures in Alexandria. It stands about a mile and a quarter from the great square, near the entrance to the Mahmoudieh Canal, and the Palace of the present Viceroy, Said Pacha, called Garbarrie. The building, which contains internally a spacious central hall, is fitted up with every modern appliance for the comfort of the railway traveller. The entire line of railway is now in a most efficient state for the increasing traffic, under the control of his Highness's engineer, Mr. Henry Rouse; and the terminus itself has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of the resident architect, Mr. Edwin C. Baines, appointed by the engineer-in-chief, Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals have been of late filled with details of the atrocious attempt upon the lives of the Emperor and Empress on the evening of Thursday week—some particulars of which were given in this Journal last week.

The details of the event, cleared of the mystery which obscured them at the first moment of alarm, are briefly these:—It being known that their Majesties intended visiting the Grand Opera on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., to be present at the farewell benefit of Massol and the first appearance for the season of Ristori, in "Maria Stuarda," the crowd was more than usually large at the corner of the Boulevard and the Rue Lepelletier. On came the Royal cavalcade, with its guard of Lancers, made visible as in midday by the brilliant gas illumination displayed on such occasions at the entrance to the street; when within a few yards of the facade of the theatre a tremendous explosion was heard, which seemed to scatter destruction amongst the men and horses of the escort in advance, followed immediately by a second, of which the instrument, better directed, wounded one of the horses of the Emperor's carriage, struck the coachman upon the box, and damaged the vehicle itself in such a manner as to render the door difficult to open. In spite of the wounded horse and the stricken driver, the impetus of the previous motion appears to have been sufficient to carry the party up to the usual point of entrance; for the director of the Opera was there at his post, ready to receive the Imperial visitors. At this alarming instant, after the report of the two previous explosions, Hebert, the police-officer in charge of the station at the Opera, rushed up to the portal of the carriage, and, as it appears, was in the act of struggling with the damaged door, in order to force it open, when a third bomb, more accurately aimed, burst under the very feet of the Emperor and Empress and General Roguet, the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting who accompanied them. The earlier accounts represented their Majesties as having quitted their carriage before the third explosion beneath it took place; but this seems not to have been the case; and, indeed, the risk and exposure to the scattered fragments of the infernal machines made use of appear to have been far greater outside, and at a little distance, than close at hand and in the interior of the carriage. Hebert himself received his wounds—two of a very severe description, in the leg and the shoulder, the missile causing the latter not being yet extracted—while standing where the Emperor would probably have found himself had he just quitted the vehicle.

What the above scene must have been at the moment of its occurrence may be best conjectured from that which it presented even the morning after. All around bore only too evident marks of the frightful convulsion caused by, and of the terrific nature of, the materials made use of. The windows of the *entresol* immediately opposite the spot where the explosion took place looked as though they had been smashed in, frames and all, by its violence, and the glass of the others was shattered up to the fourth story. Through the shop windows of two houses considerably in advance of the Opera holes were drilled as clearly as though made by a rifle ball. It may easily, therefore, be conjectured what mischief was capable of being effected by *mitraille* so deadly and powerful flying longitudinally at so low an elevation down a crowded thoroughfare. The wonder is that instant deaths have not been far more numerous. In general the wounds inflicted have been on the lower parts of the body, and more than one curious female spectator is cited as having escaped destruction by the strength of her crinoline and the redundancy of her *jupons*. The ground was thickly strewn with fragments of glass, or rather with powdered glass, from the windows of the adjoining houses and those of the carriages.

The *Patrie* gives the following description by an eyewitness of the terrible instruments of destruction used on the occasion:—

They are hollow, of polished steel, filled with a powder not yet absolutely determined, but most probably fulminate of mercury. To form an idea of them, it is necessary to imagine a cylinder about ten inches long and six in diameter, terminated by two spherical ends. One of these ends is provided with twenty-five ordinary gun-nipples, screwed in and furnished with caps, the blow on which, in coming in contact with the ground, is destined to explode the interior. The cylinder (generally represented as being pear-shaped) is slightly bronzed on the exterior, we can scarcely explain why (probably to deaden the polish and render the object less catching to the eye). The thickness of the cylinder, when the nipples are attached, is about half an inch; the upper part much thinner, in order that the superior weight of the former may occasion the detonating-caps to strike first upon the ground and explode the machine.

Of all the episodes of this terrible story, that of the recognition and seizure of Pierri by police-officer Hebert, a few moments only before he was to play his part in the diabolical drama, is the most important. Pierri was instantaneously arrested, and as speedily searched. A projectile, six-barrelled revolver, and poniard, found upon him, leave us in no doubt as to the part he was on the very point of playing. Quick as lightning M. Hebert was at his post again, and his hand on the carriage-door "ere the third detonation resounded;" though we may guess the light that broke upon him, after what he had just seen, when the noise of the former explosions fell upon his ear. Had Pierri been still at liberty to throw his fourth bomb, and, armed as he was, to take advantage of the ever-increasing dismay and confusion, it seems hardly within the verge of possibility that the intended victims should have escaped their fate.

According to the *Moniteur* the number of wounded is 102, thus divided—seventeen civilians, twelve Lancers of the Imperial Guard, eleven of the Municipal Guard of Paris, twenty-eight police agents of different ranks, and four belonging to the household of their Majesties. Of the twelve men of the Lancers seven received serious wounds; the five others were only slightly injured. Of the eleven of the Municipal Guard one was wounded mortally, four seriously, and six slightly. Three of the footmen who were behind the carriage of their Majesties were struck by several projectiles; their injuries, though serious, do not inspire any uneasiness. The Emperor's coachman, slightly wounded, displayed much presence of mind. Of the civilians several were wounded seriously. One of them died on reaching the Hospital de la Pitié. A little girl, fourteen years of age, had her knee cut open. The persons belonging to the Prefecture of Police are exceedingly numerous, and among them a commissary, a divisional inspector, and fifteen police agents have received serious wounds. Twenty horses belonging to the Lancers were struck. Two were killed on the spot, and five were mortally wounded.

Two of the victims of the explosions, an employé in the household of Prince Jerome, and a fine young man of twenty-six in the Paris Guard, were buried on Sunday in the Montmartre Cemetery.

The escape of M. Hebert, a police-officer, appears to be miraculous: his clock, coat, and hat were literally torn to pieces by the fragments of the third bomb, which exploded within a few feet of where he stood. The number of persons arrested on suspicion is variously estimated. The principal individuals are Count Orsini, Captain Pierri, Gomez, and Silva, alias Rubbio. Orsini was wounded over the head by his own bomb. The examinations are going on with much secrecy.

All voices agree in the *sang-froid* displayed by the Emperor, and even by the Empress, as well as in the instant and personal interest and attention paid by the former on the spot to those whom he saw suffering around him. The whole bearing, indeed, of the Imperial party, both at the time of, and subsequent to, the incident, has won for them the most favourable construction; and there cannot be a doubt that a vast augmentation of popularity, and even of stability, will be the result of what was intended to prove so different. On the day following its occurrence the Emperor and Empress drove in an open carriage, without escort, throughout the greater portion of the city, and were received with unmistakable marks of good-will, not to say enthusiasm. On the succeeding Saturday the Emperor was seen on foot in the Champs Elysées, walking deliberately amidst the crowd, and on Sunday he drove out in his usual phaeton and pair, with no other attendant save a servant in livery behind him.

On the night of the attempted assassination a vast number of personages of distinction, including the British Ambassador, were in waiting to receive the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries, on their return from the Opera about twelve o'clock, the performances having been continued as usual. It is a singular coincidence that two years ago she was playing the same part of *Maria Stuarda* at the Italian Opera House when a similar but less terrible attempt was made against the life of the Emperor.

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter of thanks to Queen Victoria, her Majesty having at once written a congratulatory letter to him on hearing of the attempt on his life.

The British residents met on Wednesday to adopt an address to the Emperor on his escape from the hands of assassins.

A thanksgiving service was performed on Friday week at noon in the chapel of the Tuileries by the Bishop of Nancy, first Chaplain to their Majesties. After having received in their apartments the con-

gratulations of the grand officers and the officers and ladies of their Household, the Ministers and the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the chapel, accompanied by Prince Jerome, Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, and the Princes and Princess Murat, and followed by the persons who had been admitted to present their congratulations to their Majesties.

The whole of the diplomatic body went on Friday week to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to express to him the sentiments with which they have been inspired by the odious attempt of which their Majesties had been the object. In consequence of the request made by them, they were received on Saturday by the Emperor. All the Ambassadors and Ministers had been charged by their respective Courts to offer to their Majesties the congratulations of their Sovereigns.

The Municipal Council of Paris on Friday week voted an address of felicitation to the Emperor. The address bears the signatures of M. Delangle, president, MM. Dumas and Périer, vice-presidents, and twenty members.

At the sitting of the Court of Cassation, on Friday week, the First President, Troplong, expressed, in the name of the Court, the profound emotion which they felt at the attempt on the Emperor's life, and their gratitude to Providence for the protection which had preserved an existence so necessary to the country. At the sitting of the Court of Assizes, the President, M. Haton, addressing the jury, expressed similar sentiments. The Minister of Public Worship addressed a telegraphic despatch to the Archbishops and Bishops, desiring that a solemn "Te Deum" should be sung on Sunday in all the churches of France, as a thanksgiving to God for this striking protection.

On Saturday last the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, the Council of State, and the Municipal Council of the Seine, waited upon the Emperor at the Tuileries to congratulate him upon his escape.

A Te Deum was chanted at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, for the Emperor's safety. The great bodies of State and the Princes of the Imperial family were present. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris officiated. The church was crowded to the utmost. In all the other churches of Paris the same religious thanksgiving was repeated.

The Emperor had a reception on Sunday at the Tuileries. All the Generals and superior officers of both land and sea services at present in Paris hastened to present themselves spontaneously, and as the Emperor and Empress came out from the chapel the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" were universal.

A service of thanksgiving was celebrated on Monday morning in the Jewish synagogues of the Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth and the Rue Lamartine. Prayers were also offered up for the victims of the late attempt.

The journals continue to be filled with addresses of congratulation from all parts of France, particularly from Prefects and Municipal Councils.

The Parisian Dames de la Halle have not suffered their ancient privilege of communicating directly with the head of the State to fall in abeyance. They likewise have sent in their congratulatory addresses.

A decree appears in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday declaring the suppression of the *Revue de Paris* and the *Spectateur* (formerly the *Assemblée Nationale*).

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday resumed its labours, which were interrupted by the vacation that began on the 24th of last month. This first sitting has been a very short one, but was marked by a most important incident. M. Tesch, the Minister of Justice, laid on the table a project of law for regulating the supervision of foreigners in Belgium. This bill does not contemplate any modification of the existing law on account of the recent attempt at Paris against the life of the Emperor and Empress. It is more than probable that it is merely a renewal of the Act passed in 1855, which requires to be re-enacted every three years; still it is evident that in the discussion of this bill the Government will be induced to explain what measures it may feel disposed to take in case the French Government, following up the judicial investigations now pending in Paris, shall demand the expulsion from the territory of certain political refugees with whom the man named Pierri associated during his stay in Brussels.

SPAIN.

A new Ministry was formed on Friday (last week) as follows:—M. Isturitz, President of the Council and Foreign Affairs; General Espelata, War; Sanchez Ochoa, Finances; Fernandez de la Hoz, Justice; Ventura Diaz, Interior; General Zuazola, Governor-General of Madrid.

M. Isturitz has declared to the Congress that he takes for his programme the Constitution of 1845.

The names most spoken of for the Presidency of the Senate are those of the Marquis de Miraflores and the Count de Viluma. Isturitz's Cabinet is universally regarded as a Ministry of transition, and it is not doubted that, barring some new military revolt, such as would be in complete harmony with the "glorious traditions" of the Spanish army, referred to in the Queen's Speech, a Government will shortly be formed on pure Absolutist principles.

PRUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin writes as follows on matters relating to the marriage of Prince Frederick William and our Princess Royal, and to their reception in Berlin:—

The wedding rings that are to be used at the approaching nuptials are of Silesian gold, and have been made in Breslau.

There are five carriages being built here for the use of the princely couple and their household. On the sides are the combined arms of Prussia and England, bound together by the ribbon of the cross of the Hohenzollern Order. The English arms, being those of the Princess Royal, bear the Saxon escutcheon on a shield of pretension.

Among other peculiarities that will be presented by the procession of the Trades' Societies on the day of the entry will be to be noticed the costume of the journeymen bakers, who will, according to prescriptive custom, appear with three-cornered hats and swords. In the position they will occupy on the ground at the moment when the bridal couple enters the town the journeymen will form the second rank, while their masters, as becomes their dignity, will occupy the front. On this occasion the master bakers will all wear black dress-coats, white cravats, and the colours of the Bakers' Company on their arms.

It has been decided that all points of historical interest, more particularly the historical works of art, visible from the Palace, shall be brilliantly illuminated on the night of the entry into Berlin. Thus not only the statues of the Generals distinguished in the War of Liberation whom I have already mentioned on a former occasion—Blücher, York, Gneisenau, Bülow, and Scharnhorst—but also the noble monument of Frederick the Great, and that of the equally great, if not greater, Elector of Brandenburg, Friedrich Wilhelm, are to be lit up by tall candelabra ten feet high, burning fifty jets of gas each. Round the monument of Frederick the Great there will be no less than fourteen of these candelabra, or, to speak less magnificently, tall wooden posts, appropriately shaped and coloured so as to favour the illusion of their being bronze candelabra, and not spoil the effect of the illumination.

Among the other grand doings that will ensue on and after the arrival of the bridal couple there will not only be balls given by the different members of the Royal family in their several palaces here, but there will also be some subscription balls, as was the case last year and the year before. At these balls, which are generally given at the Opera House, and very elegantly got up, it is usual for the Royal family and Court to be present; the King and Queen, or, as it will be on the coming occasion, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, lead a polonaise through the crowd of assembled guests, intersecting the mass in every possible and least to be expected direction, after which the younger Princes generally join in the dancing, which commences as soon as the Royal party returns to its box.

The students of the University of Berlin have elected a committee to negotiate with the Universities about a torchlight procession to be arranged for the evening of the day of entry. A students' torchlight procession in Germany is a very picturesque spectacle, particularly the final act, when a circle is formed, and when all the torchlights are thrown together, thus producing an enormous bonfire, around which the *Gaudeamus igitur* is sung—that old students' anthem, which, in the character of its music, seems the twin brother of our National Anthem, cheerful and solemn at the same time.

DENMARK.

On the 14th inst. the King of Denmark opened in person the Session of the Supreme Council of the Kingdom. His Majesty spoke as follows respecting the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg:—

We have seen with extreme regret that there exists in the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, as regards our constitutional relations, an appreciation which could not fail to cause anxiety and excitement. The relations of those duchies with the German Confederation necessarily

brought our Government into negotiations with Prussia and Austria, after which the matter was referred to the Frankfurt Diet. In these negotiations—all documents relating to which will be laid before the Supreme Council—it will be shown that, to come to an amicable arrangement, we were willing to make every concession compatible with our solicitude for the welfare of the Monarchy, and especially for the maintenance of its constitutional relations, established after great efforts.

His Majesty was loudly cheered. Professor Madvig is named President of the Council by the King, and Baron Buckdorff, Danish Ambassador at Berlin, Vice-President.

RUSSIA.

The boyards in the two Government districts of Moscow and Charkow have declared to the Emperor their willingness to liberate their serfs on the conditions laid down for Lithuania and Ingermannland. Thus the spirit of reform has seized on the heart of Old or Great Russia itself, and little doubt now can remain that the Imperial Government will soon have succeeded in establishing over the whole surface of the empire the beginning of a social enfranchisement of the great bulk of the Russian people, which was impossible as long as the serfowners themselves did not concur.

THE UNITED STATES.

There is nothing fresh either from Kansas, the Mormons, or respecting the Filibusters of Nicaragua. The former territory appears to be preparing for civil war. General Walker has been the subject of discussion in both Houses, but without any vote being taken. He remains at Washington, preparing a statement of his case for the President. His men have been landed at Norfolk Island, and released. A reprimand appears to be the outside of any punishment likely to be inflicted on Commodore Paulding for violating Nicaraguan territory in pursuit of his prisoner—a violation the Nicaraguans, at least, are not likely to object to.

A RAILWAY TRAIN STOPPED BY BRIGANDS.—The passengers by the short railroad from Rome to Frascati have been stopped and robbed. The line is about ten miles in length, and the passengers were known to be about to join some *festa*, with money in their pockets. The thieves seized the solitary guard, midway, at the only halting-place, and showed the red flag as a sign of danger. This, of course, brought the train to a stop in the midst of the lonely campagna, and the fellows robbed the travellers unmolested.

THE FIRM FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DIVANS OF MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA has been forwarded from Constantinople to Jassy and Bucharest.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

HIS GRACE WILLIAM SPENCER, SIXTH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavenish of Hardwicke, Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, K.G., K.S.A., and K.A.N., was the only son of William, the fifth Duke, by his first wife, Lady Mary Spencer, daughter of John, the first Earl Spencer. He was born in Paris, the 21st May, 1790, and succeeded to the honours and princely estates of his family on the death of his father, 29th July, 1811. In politics the Duke was a staunch Whig, and ever assisted his party by his influence and his votes, but he rarely spoke in the House of Lords. In 1826 his Grace was sent on a special mission to Russia, on the occasion of the coronation of the late Emperor Nicholas. This mission is said to have cost the Duke £50,000 beyond the allowance made to him by Government; the Emperor, in acknowledgment of his liberality, conferred upon him the most distinguished Russian orders, and subsequently, when in England in 1844, paid the Duke a special visit. The princely bounty which has ever marked his Grace's career is everywhere known. While Chatsworth exists his memory will require no more enduring monument, and yet this was but one of the many estates upon which he lavished his abundant fortunes with unsparring hand. In the year following his mission to St. Petersburg his Grace was made a Knight of the Garter of which illustrious order he was the senior member. He became a Privy Councillor in 1827, and in the May of the same year was appointed Lord Chamberlain of George IV.'s household, which office he held up to February, 1828. He was again appointed Lord Chamberlain of William IV.'s household in November, 1830, and held that office up to December, 1834. The Duke died from the effects of a paralytic seizure, at Hardwicke Hall, his seat in Derbyshire, on the 17th instant. His Grace was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire, and High Steward of Derby, a D.C.L., and President of the Horticultural Society. He leaves two surviving sisters—the Countess of Carlisle (among whose issue are the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Sutherland), and the Countess Dowager Granville (whose eldest son is Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Council). The Duke, who never married, is succeeded by his kinsman, William, second Earl of Burlington, now seventh Duke of Devonshire, grandson of the Lord George Cavendish who was youngest son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, and was created in 1831 Earl of Burlington.

SIR WILLIAM MAULE.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM MAULE, P.C., Serjeant-at-Law, and formerly a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, died on the 16th inst., in the seventy-third year of his age, at his residence, 22, Hyde Park-gardens, from the effects of bronchitis. This eminent lawyer and able Judge was the son of a surgeon in good practice at Richmond, Surrey, and was born there in 1785; he went in 1804 to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow; he was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1810. Being called a few years after to the English bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, he went the Oxford circuit for many years, and enjoyed a large practice, especially in mercantile and other weighty cases, in the Common Law Courts of Westminster. He was M.P. for Carlisle from 1837 to 1839. He obtained a silk gown, and was Counsel to the Bank of England; he was appointed, in 1839, a Baron of the Exchequer, and knighted. He, in 1840, became a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and when on the bench his great legal and general learning and profound judgment rendered his decisions of the highest authority in the profession. Mr. Justice Maule was also a splendid classical scholar, and equally well versed in the modern languages and literature of Europe. Some of the Latin and French epigrams written by him displayed remarkable wit and talent. Though rather abrupt in manner, he was a man of a kind and amiable disposition, and was very generally esteemed and respected; his social qualities will long be remembered by his friends and intimates. He resigned his office of Judge in 1856, but has since been constantly one of those presiding in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sir William Maule never held the post of Attorney or Solicitor General. In politics he was a Whig.

LADY BOOTHBY.

LOUISA CRANSTOUN, DOWAGER LADY BOOTHBY, who died on the 16th inst., at her residence, Rose Mount, St. Leonards, was the daughter of Frederick Hayes Macnamara, Esq., formerly of the 52nd Regiment of Foot. She was born in 1800, and adopted the stage as a profession when very young. After a provincial success she first appeared, the 16th October, 1829, at Drury Lane, in the character of the *Widow Cheery*, and she subsequently became a highly-distinguished comic actress. She was married twice—the first time, when about nineteen years of age, to Captain John Alexander Nisbett, of the Life Guards, who shortly after died from the effects of an accident; and secondly, the 15th October, 1844, when she became the second wife of Sir William Boothby, Bart., eighth Baronet, of Broadlow Ash, Derbyshire, who died the 21st April, 1846, thus leaving her a second time a widow.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed the Hon. W. G. S. Jerningham to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Republic of Peru; Mr. E. A. Gratton to be her Majesty's Consul at Antwerp; and Mr. F. Lousada to be her Majesty's Consul at Boston. The Queen has approved of Mr. Antonio Pisani as Consul at Malta for the Free Hanseatic city of Lubek.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday Colonel William Petrie Waugh again failed to surrender to pass his examination, and he was proclaimed as an outlaw.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P. for Boston (Lincolnshire), on Friday evening, last week, delivered a lecture in the Athenæum of that town. The subject was "The House of Commons, its History, Usages, &c." The spacious hall of the literary institution was crowded to excess by a highly respectable audience of both ladies and gentlemen. The chair was taken by Mr. T. Garlitt, banker. Upon the platform was seated Mr. Adams, the Conservative member for Boston; Mr. Brady, M.P. for Mark Lemon, Mr. John Thomas, the eminent sculptor to the Houses of Parliament (to whom Mr. Ingram alluded in the course of his address, as having executed by his own hand 3000 drawings, and modelled 500 statues), &c., &c. In order to render his facts more intelligible, and to impress them better on the minds of his hearers, Mr. Ingram had procured a beautiful model of the House of Commons, taken by Mr. Maybee, the celebrated modeller to the Houses of Parliament, which was placed on a table in the centre of the room. Mr. Maybee himself was in attendance for the purpose of affording every information regarding the details of the building. There were also in the room the model of the Clock-tower, kindly lent to Mr. Ingram by Sir Charles Barry. Several beautiful prints were exhibited on the walls, which served further to illustrate some of the facts connected with the past history of Parliament. After some preface observations, in the course of which the hon. member expressed the pride he felt at being the representative of Boston, a town with which he was connected by birth as well as by other ties of the strongest character, Mr. Ingram proceeded with his lecture, which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery. The lecture was both historical and descriptive, containing a vast amount of information as to the working of the popular branch of the Legislature. It was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and called forth repeated cheers from the large auditory. The efforts of the hon. lecturer to please as well as to instruct were eminently successful. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Ingram by Mr. Adams, his colleague in the representation of Boston, which was heartily responded to.

MANCHESTER COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this association took place at Manchester on Monday, for the transaction of the ordinary business, and for the purpose of agreeing to an amalgamation with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Fleming, the secretary, read a report detailing the business transacted by the board during the year. Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., the president, then addressed the meeting, explaining the arrangement which had been made. He was followed by Mr. Malcolm Ross, the vice-president, who stated that the Manchester Commercial Association, which separated from the Chamber of Commerce in 1845, would now cease to exist in name, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures would drop the latter part of its title, the two bodies forming in future the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The constitution and new rules of the united association were also explained. It has been agreed that Mr. Turner shall be president for the first three years, but at the end of every three years the president and vice-president will retire.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY REFORM.—The Marquis of Breadalbane and the Earl of Eglington and Winton have joined the Association for the Improvement and Extension of the Scottish Universities.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. C. HINDLEY, M.P.—A meeting of gentlemen, called by circular issued by the Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne, was held in the council chamber of the borough, on Monday evening, "to consider the measures desirable to be adopted for perpetuating public regard to the memory of the late Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P." The Mayor, on taking the chair, said that to his mind the most suitable monument would be a colossal statue in bronze, ten feet high, with a pedestal seven feet high, to cost 1000 guineas. Mr. Henry Lees moved, "That some public memorial should be erected to Mr. Hindley." Considerable discussion took place, when ultimately, on the motion of the town clerk, it was agreed to form a committee to canvass for subscriptions, to be applied as afterwards determined.

AT WARNING CAMP, within about a mile from South Stoke, a canoe has been discovered by a man in widening a ditch which empties itself into the river Arun, and is locally called a "rife," or a small river. It consisted of nothing but the hollowed trunk of an oak-tree, but bearing evidence of design, from having insertions cut on the edge, in which it is evident three seats had been secured for the boatmen. It has, says the local account, in all probability been embedded in the morass for upwards of two thousand years. When discovered, it was upside down, as if it had accidentally overturned. A large quantity of wood was also found; and a bone, supposed to be the wrist or kneecap of a man. It might be surmised that it was filled with wood when it overturned. A curious piece of a tree was also discovered with the canoe, resembling in shape an anchor. It had evidently been fashioned for some purpose, probably for fastening the boat to the banks of the river.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—At the Clay Cross collieries, Derbyshire, on Monday morning, four men, named Edward Johnson, James Green, Joseph Vardy, and Edward Stones, were in process of being lowered by the cage, the wire-rope broke, and the four persons fell to the bottom, a distance of seventy yards, and were killed. Another accident occurred at the same works to a man named Robert Kane, who was employed in an ironstone pit. The man was cutting out some bind, when about to cut fell upon him and killed him.

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.—The colliers of the Aberdare district still hold out on strike in large numbers, although some have come in. The Monmouthshire colliers have followed the example of the Glamorganshire men, and are on strike in large numbers. The Aberdare colliers continue to meet together and talk very largely. The strike has caused disturbance of the coal shipping trade from the ports of Cardiff and Swansea.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT DOVER HEIGHTS.—On the occasion of the landing of the Princess of Prussia at Dover on Friday two gunners of the Royal Artillery engaged in firing the salute had their arms shockingly mutilated. They were taken to the General Hospital, where each man suffered amputation of both his arms. Both men are lying in a very precarious state.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE INCENDIARY FIRES.—For the last two or three months some most mysterious fires have occurred in the agricultural district of Inkberrow, on the northern boundary of the county of Worcester, by which much terror has been excited in the neighbourhood. Eleven fires, which there could be no doubt were wilfully caused, have taken place, and at length several parties have been apprehended on suspicion of being the incendiaries. Two of these are the sons of farmers living in the parish of Inkberrow. The magistrates of the district, after three days' sitting, have just concluded the examination of the accused, which has ended in the committal of one of them, and the binding over of a second to appear to answer any charge when called upon. The name of the party committed is William Davis, son of a farmer, who was charged with setting fire to a rick of barley, the property of Mr. Parkes, on the 4th December last, and also with setting fire to a barn belonging to Mr. Ganderton, on the 30th September.

PARRICIDE.—A horrid crime has been perpetrated at Over Darwen—an aged father murdered by his son, with the connivance, it is suspected, of the mother. The family consisted of the father and mother, two sons, and three daughters; they had formerly been farmers, but now they worked at a mill. On the night of Wednesday week, after the two sons had gone to bed, Thomas, the elder, twenty-two years of age, said to his brother Robert that when he came home he found his father dead on the floor, and that he dragged him down into the cellar and covered him up with coals. Robert, on hearing this, went for the police, and shortly afterwards the body of the poor old man was dragged out from the coal cellar. The mother, on being questioned, stated that Thomas had been scuffling with his father in the afternoon, and that while so scuffling he requested her to leave the house for a time. She did so, and was absent about twenty minutes or half an hour, and when she returned they were neither of them in the kitchen, but she heard something going on in the cellar. When she had said this much she added, "And that is all I am going to tell you." At the inquest it was clearly shown that the female prisoner had always been considered not exactly in her right mind, and some points in the evidence would show that the prisoner Thomas had long been very restless in mind. On the morning of the murder he had fired a pistol in his bedroom, as he said, to frighten his father; his brother "smuggled" the pistol away "to prevent any mischief." When the other members of the family came home on Wednesday evening they found the hearth had been washed, and two shirts of the male prisoner were hanging to dry. These were produced, and appeared to have been stained with blood. Drops of blood were traced by the police from the hearth to the cellar, and on one part of the hearthstone there was a circular stain as of a pool of blood. A poker was found which seemed to have been used in the murder, but had been cleaned with sand. The surgeon's account of the state of the body was horrible in the extreme. Towards the close of the inquiry before the coroner's jury, the accused had, the reporters state, to be aroused from sleep. The jury retired to consult at nearly midnight, and were absent an hour. In the interim the male prisoner again fell into a deep slumber, from which he was aroused by the entry of the jury. The old woman kept rambling, and talking incoherently. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Thomas Kershaw, who was committed for trial at the forthcoming Lancaster Assizes. The female was discharged.

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER has its scene at Wadsworth Moor, near Halifax. The body of a young cattle-dealer, named Bethel Parkinson, was found on Thursday week, in a field adjoining the moor, weltering in blood and frightfully mutilated. There were thirty different cuts in the coat; a large stone and the broken blade of a carving-knife were found near the body. On Saturday night the person upon whom suspicion had fallen, Joseph Shepherd, presented himself at the police office, Halifax, saying he had heard the police were looking for him, and he wished to know what for. He was taken into custody, and there seems to be little doubt of his being the murderer, and that his motive was robbery.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FOR different reasons the two leading subjects of the day scarcely belong to this portion of our columns. The gravity of the incident which has stirred all Europe to indignation renders it a topic for treatment elsewhere, and the multifarious details of the happier drama that is being performed in the Palace equally exclude it from our Notes. Suffice it to say here that there is matter for thankfulness in the failure of the hideous attempt by the Italian assassins; and for unmixed gratification in the auspicious celebration of the Royal marriage festival.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announced that the son of the late heroic leader of our Indian force is to receive the Baronetcy which his gallant father did not live to know had been bestowed, and that Lady Havelock is to have the same precedence which she would have enjoyed had her husband survived to receive his title. Lady Havelock is, therefore, according to Mr. Dod's invaluable manual of honours, in the forty-seventh department of female rank, and with thirty-four kinds of ladies below her. We trust that as soon as Parliament opens we shall hear of a more substantial recognition of her claims to the gratitude of England.

Death has been busy. The amiable Duke of Devonshire has died somewhat suddenly, though his health had long been in a precarious condition. Sir William Maule, the singularly able and eccentric man, lately on the Bench, is also gone. His tenure of life had also been for many years known, at least to himself, to be doubtful, and the calmness with which he was accustomed to survey its close was illustrated in the mode in which he once passed sentence of death on a criminal. The latter indulged in unmanly howlings, and prayers for a "long day," to which the Judge responded by a passionless utterance of the fatal words (Maule was not given to be "deeply affected" on such occasions) with the remark that the prisoner was about to appear before the bar of Heaven, "where, in all human likelihood, if I myself do not go before you, I shall not be long after you." Judge Maule's sagacity was extraordinary, so, it may be said, was his contempt for those who were less able. It is needless to remind any lawyer of the process by which he was once found, as he declared, bringing himself "down to the level" of two other Judges, with whom he was about to sit.

And, though that light and ringing laugh had not been heard in public for a long time, who that has had an evening gladdened by "the Nisbett laugh," as Laman Blanchard called it, will not feel regret at hearing that Lady Boothby is no more? Never did an actress in our time so thoroughly deserve the epithet "charming;" though in these days of unbridled puffing, when every laudatory adjective is poured out upon every *débutante*, such a phrase would appear cold; for the *claque* in criticism dulls the ear for honest plaudits. She was, indeed, charming, and the memory of those bright eyes and that cheery voice lives in many a middle-aged gentleman's recollection, and at times makes him tolerant of younger people who will not let him finish his wine in peace, but will be off to the theatre in time to see the curtain rise. He did the same (exciting the same sort of annoyance in the minds of his seniors who knew Mrs. Jordan) in the day when to go early was to hear and see the more of Louisa Nisbett.

The Divorce Court is now fairly established, with Sir C. Cresswell as its head, and already is it supplied with business, a lady having made the first application to be severed from an unworthy spouse. And the other wholesome creation of the Act—the jurisdiction given to the police magistrate for the protection of women whose husbands refuse to allow them to possess their own earnings in peace and quietness—has also come into action, and a magistrate has made an order in the case of an ill-treated wife who only asked to be let alone. *Per contra*, certain Bishops have done their utmost to show their contempt for the law, by issuing orders to their registrars to grant no licences for marriage to divorced persons, although the law empowers such persons to marry. The inconvenience caused by this bit of priestly petulance will be but small; but we should certainly suggest—if Ministers had anybody in the Lords who could make a decent speech—that such a person should be instructed to administer a "jobation" to these recalcitrant hierarchs. One would give money to hear Sir Alexander Cockburn do it—which reminds us to ask why the Cabinet does not give a peerage to a man who could be of so much use in debate. Is Lord Shaftesbury afraid lest Lord Cockburn's free-and-easy utterances should demoralise the Privy Seal?

There is another Garter vacant; but, difficult though the Premier found it to get rid of the last ribbon he had to spare, it is hardly likely that he will bestow this upon the Marquis of Clanricarde. Still, there is no knowing; and Lord Palmerston is a kind-hearted man, who does not like to do things by halves.

To hear an attorney well scolded by the head of the profession is a treat which the public does not enjoy so often as it might do; but it was afforded a few days ago, when Lord Cranworth deemed it proper to be very wrath, indeed, with a member of the craft, who, being incensed with the conduct of a Master, wrote that functionary a rather insulting letter. The Chancellor's harangue was, however, somewhat feminine in its character; for, while his Lordship gave the erring solicitor a severe lecture, he let him off punishment, although his exculpatory affidavit had not been what the Chancellor expected, and because the Master was placable. We do not habitually look for displays of much dignity from the woolsack; but surely, if the offender were so wrong as Lord Cranworth made him out, and offered such an unsatisfactory excuse, the Lord Chancellor should have supported his officer. Perhaps his Lordship imitates Lord Colingwood, who used privately to urge a midshipman's begging off any sailor of whom he had complained, and then, when the intercession was made, the Captain would seem to yield reluctantly, and assure the man that he ought to have had a sound flogging, "but this young gentleman has pleaded so humanely for you that this time," &c.—and the culprit was taken down.

THE MILITIA RIOTERS AT ASHTON.—Ten of the ruffians who were committed for riotous conduct at Ashton-under-Lyne on New Year's-day were found guilty on Saturday last at the Salford Sessions, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with hard labour, varying from seven days to three months.

THE SERVICE TREE.—A fine specimen of the root of the Service-tree has just been found in a well in the grounds of William Secor, Esq., at Champion-hill, Surrey. The tree stands ten or twelve feet from the well. The root was much mangled and torn in removing it, or the length would have been about twenty feet, with 10,000 spongelies, or mouths. By its growth into the well it had much injured the purity of the water.—JAMES UTTHILL, Camberwell.

AN IMPRACTICABLE BANKRUPTCY.—At the last sitting of the Hull Bankruptcy Court, William Anfield, millwright, of Driffield, appeared before Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, to undergo an adjourned examination into his affairs, when his honour's attention was drawn to the fact that the assets of the bankrupt (£39) were not sufficient to cover the cost of the case, and if it were proceeded with the official assignee would be left responsible for the rest of the expenses of working it. His honour said, as the creditors could not get anything, and as he was dissatisfied with the bankrupt, and having regard to the liabilities of the official assignee, he should order the bankruptcy to be annulled. Bankruptcy annulled accordingly.



EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT POTENZA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.

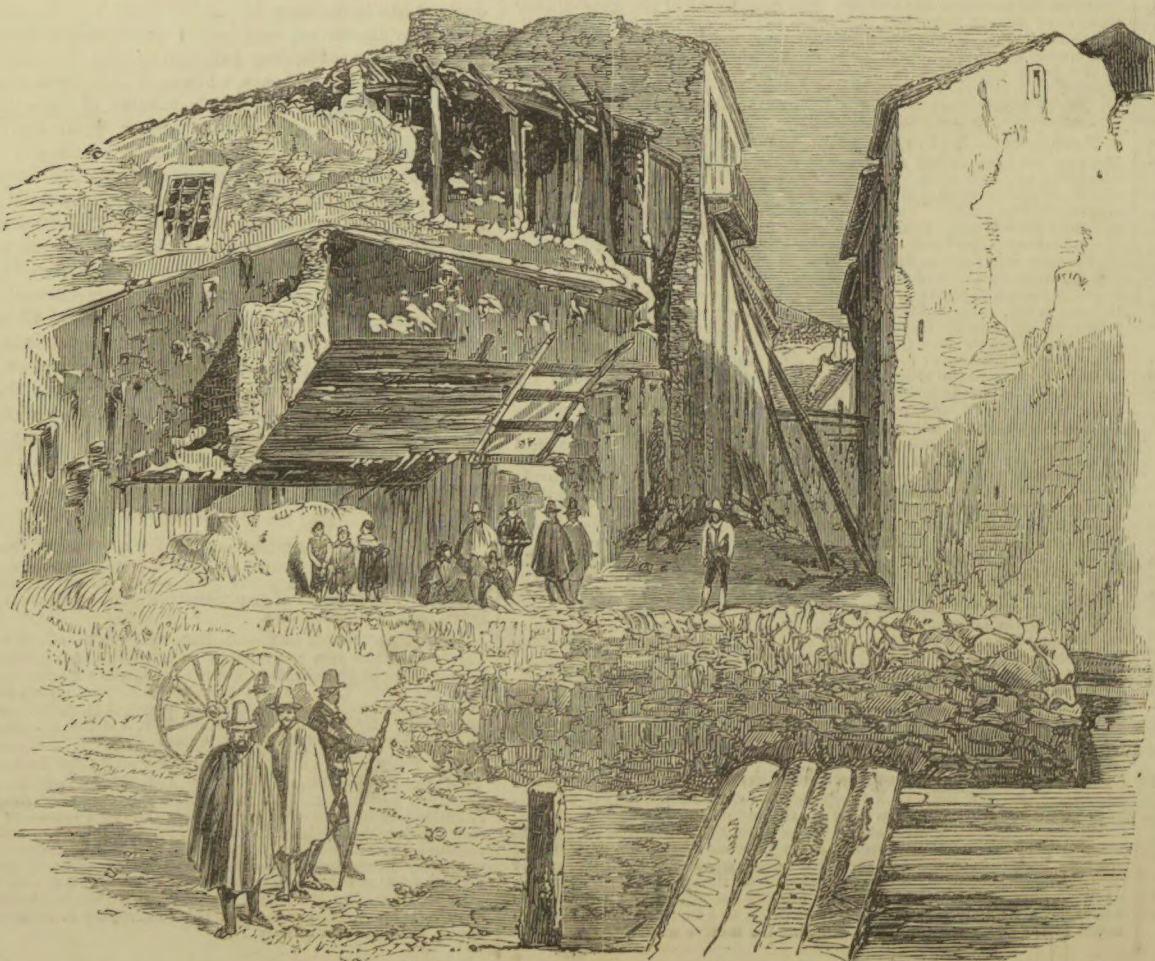
(From our own Correspondent.)

POTENZA, the capital of Basilicata, is finely situated on the crest of a hill surrounded by the great chain of the Apennines. The Basalto, which has its rise in the mountains of Ariasa and Murti-Forte, near Viguela, flows beneath the city. In the middle ages it was a place of considerable importance: it was besieged and destroyed by Frederick II. and by Charles of Anjou in revenge for its allegiance to Conradin. The site of the ancient city of Potentia was in the plain below. Such is a description of the city which appears to have been in the centre of the destruction lately occasioned by the earthquake. The early reports we heard from it were that every house had been opened with fissures, that no one could cross his threshold in safety.

The official journal of the 26th ult. adds "that the two shocks on that fearful night in Potenza were of equal duration, that the first was accompanied by an awful subterranean thunder, whilst the sky was serene and the air tranquil. The first shock was undulatory and perpendicular, but that which followed after three minutes (as far as time can be measured when every second appears a century), with more violent undulations and upheavings, was marked also by vertical and violent movements. The walls, therefore, were thrust one over the other, and heavy furniture was moved out of its place, and as it were whirled round, whilst glass and lighter articles were thrown to a distance." On the 29th ult. another small shock was felt in Potenza, at three quarters past six p.m., and the effect of this was to throw down many of the houses already in a falling state. The Views which I send you are from this spot, and, though in a small compass, will serve to give you some general

idea of the ruin which has befallen this and many other towns and villages in the two unhappy provinces of the Basilicata and Principato Litenore. A letter from the Intendant of Basilicata describes his visit to the prison of Potenza immediately after the first shock:—"Indescribable is the confusion which reigned there. Terror, desperate cries, violent efforts to get out, prayers, tears, curses. There was the Tower of Babel. Some innocuous shots were fired by the sentinels to maintain order. In the course of the night a gallery fell, killing three persons who were confined, and wounding severely forty-seven, of whom twenty-one had been arrested 'per prevenzione.' I used every effort to tranquillise those unhappy men, assuring them that I would do all I could to procure their removal from a place that was threatened with ruin, as all the walls were fissured. I gave this assurance in the name of his Majesty. Another room fell yesterday without doing any harm. (This was on the 17th Dec.) My principal object has been to secure the prison with a double vigilance of guards and soldiers, in order to prevent the escape of prisoners. I humbly submit to your Excellency an opinion which I trust the Sovereign clemency will adopt. The prison is falling; and the lives of hundreds of men are in the hands of Providence. I propose, therefore, that those unfortunate men be distributed amongst the prisons of Salerno, Avellino, and S. Maria, feeling assured that, as in a moment of extreme danger I had used the name of the King to keep order, his Majesty, in his inexhaustible clemency, will respond to my suggestion. Wherefore I pray your Excellency fervently to urge that there be no delay in the Sovereign resolution." To this letter, written on the 18th December, an answer was returned on the 23rd, containing the Sovereign approbation of what had been done, and adding, as regards the proposition of the Intendant, that his Majesty would take it into consideration.

On the night of the 29th came another shock, and a great part of the prison fell, with the death of many of the prisoners, and wounds and confusions to the greater part. Imagine a repetition of the scene described above—the howlings, and the prayers, and the entreaties, mingled with the rumblings of the subterranean thunder and the crash of the walls. In that prison were confined 800 human beings.

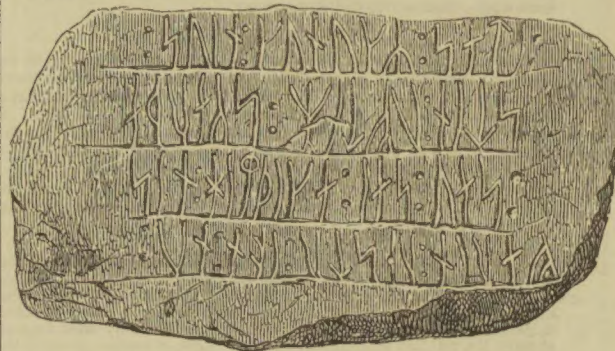


EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT POTENZA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

RUNIC STONE DISCOVERED IN SCHLESWIG, DENMARK.

A most interesting stone, with Runic inscription, has been lately discovered on the classic ground south of the city of Schleswig, near "Dannevirke" (the work of the Danes), the old frontier wall that was erected by the Danes against their southern neighbours. This is a country where, from the earliest historical date, battles have been fought, cities besieged, and inroads attempted and repulsed. Even in the late war, to quench the rebellion of the German party of the Dukedoms, this frontier wall offered a most favourable position to the Danish army; and here, also, the first battle was fought. After so many centuries of neglect, these remains will still strike the spectator with surprise by their strength and extent.

In this country, renowned for the nationality of its monuments, the Runic Stone, of whose form and inscription the annexed illustration will give a just idea, was found between two earthen mounds, near the little village of Bustorf. One of these mounds was levelled forty years ago, on which occasion antiquities of bronze and gold were found. The other still bears the name of "The Two Hills."



RUNIC STONE FOUND IN SCHLESWIG.

This Runic Stone will be welcome to the English readers, not only on account of its general historical importance, but also because it is the first Runic stone on which mention is made of England, or rather of the expeditions of the Danes against this country.

The Runic characters in the ancient Danish tongue, as represented may be easily read:—

Suin 'kunung' 'sali'
sin 'utis' 'skartha'
sin 'himblige' 'las' 'nas'
farin 'uestr' 'lon' 'nu'
varth 'danthr' 'at' 'hitha' 'bu'

The inscription says literally, in English: "Sweyn King set (erected this) stone after (in memory of) Skartha, his attendant (warrior or peer who lived constantly with him), who had gone westwards, and now was killed at Hithabu." The King that is mentioned here is, without doubt, Sweyn, who ascended the throne of Denmark in 985, made several invasions into England, and died in Gainsborough, in 1013, after having subdued the whole country. Our stone then, undoubtedly, must have been erected between 983 and 1013. The warrior whose name has come down to posterity on our stone had attended the King on one of his English expeditions, an honour that was considered worthy of being remembered on his sepulchral stone. To go westward is the usual expression of the Islandic Sagas for going to England.

The monumental stone says, farther, that our hero had been killed "at Hithabu." The preposition "at," in the Islandic Sagas, has often the signification of "in the immediate vicinity of." Now, it may be supposed that King Sweyn lay siege to Hithabu (Schleswig), where his enemies had taken refuge. Hithabu means the town on the heaths; "bu" or "by" being an ending of frequent occurrence in the names of towns and villages of such districts, where the Danes settled of old, as a great part of the names of towns in Lincolnshire will testify. The conjecture that the King besieged Schleswig gains in strength on considering another Runic stone that was found towards the end of the eighteenth century, not far from where our stone was discovered. On the former we are told that "Thorleif, one of the attendants of King Sweyn, raised this stone after his comrade, who had been killed when the champions laid siege to Hithabu." Now, the Runic characters are so like on the two stones that there can be no doubt that it is the same King that is mentioned on both of them.



RUNIC STONE FOUND IN SCHLESWIG.

The stone measures in length above six feet; in breadth, at the broadest part, three feet and a half.

Besides the interest this remarkable monument may have to philologists, and its historical importance, it proves to us that the Danes were masters of the southern part of Schleswig as far back as the last Pagan era. And it is further worthy of remark, that no monuments with Runic characters have been discovered in Holstein or Germany, while their number is considerable in the Scandinavian countries; and even in England some have been found.

The stone has been set up on the top of the earthen mound at the foot of which it was found, to remain there as a silent witness to the above-mentioned fact.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I HAVE read with much interest in your ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, November 21, 1857, an article giving a description of the "Forres Stone," commonly called "Sueno's Stone," accompanied with two excellent woodcuts of the same. All the writers, with the exception of the author of the article in question, who have noticed this interesting monument of antiquity, have fallen into the same error as their predecessors, and who for the most part were strangers to the country, or



RUNIC KNOTTING ON THE FORRES STONE.

at least not aboriginals, and knew nothing of its language and customs, or its traditions, and generally resolved any question of local antiquity through the medium of their own limited resources and ideas—like Oldbuck, in "The Antiquary," and his Roman Camp, till the startling truth sounded in his ears, "I mind the biggin' o't." This egotism has described the "Forres Stone" as having been erected as a monument to Sueno, and the victory of the Danes over the Celts near Forres. However, as is justly remarked in the article on the stone given in your publication, "the cross clearly denotes its erection to have been at a period subsequent to the Christian era;" and this as clearly proves that it was not of Danish origin, as that nation was not Christianised till long after they had been driven out of Scotland. There are also various other reasons which indicate that this precious monument had a more simple though

not less interesting origin than has been ascribed to it. It was undoubtedly the western boundary-stone of the rich and once beautiful Abbey of Kinloss, founded by David I., sixth son of Malcolm III. and Queen Margaret, in the twelfth century, and marked the line between the lands of the abbey and those of the Royal burgh of Forres. A similar stone also, in shape, and one of nearly equal dimensions, marked the eastern boundary towards Elgin, and which stood on a rising ground to the north of the house of Coutfield (Colt field) belonging to the then Sir Alexander Cumming, of Gordonston and Altyre, and which was removed by his directions (grandfather of the present Baronet) some fifty or sixty years since, and translated to a field north of the mansion-house of Altyre, two miles from Forres, but which stone unfortunately, in the progress of moving, or rather when it was dug out of its original foundation, fell, for want of proper management in lowering it to a horizontal position, and was broken, losing by that means eight feet of its length. This stone is quite simple, bearing, as far as I can now remember, a plain cross upon one side only, but of the same shape, wheel centre, as that on the Forres Stone; the reverse has no ornament whatever.

With regard to the figures on the Forres Stone—warriors, decapitated trunks, heads of monsters, &c.—it is probable that the whole design was a "caprice" (common to the carvers of all countries and ages) of the Celtic artist, at a time when the grotesque and the horrible were so mixed with the beautiful and the serious in the ornaments of all buildings, exhibiting devils and apes, which sat "minting and moing" out of "neuks" and niches at or near the figures of saints and angels, mixed with dragons, "wodeworms," and "other such animals" which enriched the edifice from the porch to the roof, where the grinning, snarling, wide-mouthed monsters, which formed the gables, gaped upon you as you walked below. These grotesque ornaments are not confined to lay buildings; on the contrary, those expressly dedicated to religion were the most profusely "ornamented" by them, for the reason that the most "cunning hands" and fertile imagination were employed in the construction of the latter.

It is not at all unlikely, therefore, that the warriors, and headless bodies, and heaps of heads, may have been introduced by the artist in commemoration of the great and final overthrow of the Danes at Mortlock, not many miles from Forres, by the army of Malcolm II., and which expelled them for ever from Scotland; for, after that battle, there were so many heads of the invaders collected, that they were "piled in heaps near the church," and many heads are still seen in that portion of the wall of the present building which was added to its original length by order of the King, who, during the battle, made a vow that, should he be victorious, he would add two lengths of his lance to the church, the foundations of which are said to be the same as those which existed at that early period; and a perpendicular line on the outside of the wall, cut the addition commenced. Thus, while the Forres Stone marked the boundary of the abbey lands of Kinloss, a custom still retained, in Scotland at least, down to the present day,* it may, also, by the ingenuity or "caprice" of the artist, commemorate, through the medium of those extra figures which are sculptured on the back of the stone and at the foot of the cross, that celebrated victory, which rid the kingdom of its savage heathen invaders, and which event was not further removed from the erection of the abbey than the middle of the preceding century—about ninety years anterior.†

The Runic, or mysterious knotting, as the term signifies in the Celtic language, is, as the article justly remarks, "singularly beautiful," and is only to be found, as far as my experience goes, on comparatively few stones, and those like the one at Forres, of the highest order, both in Scotland and in Ireland, and also, I think, on a few in Scandinavia, but, in the latter country, not accompanied by the cross.

The inclosed Sketch is of that peculiar Runic knotting to which I allude, and is from the Forres Stone: it was taken upwards of thirty years since. The mathematical accuracy of the original is very beautiful, and I regret that my time does not permit me to do it more justice. Since the period in which I drew the stone, which stands quite unprotected by the side of the road leading from Kinloss to the town of Forres, in a field belonging to the Earl of Moray, I fear it must have sustained much injury, as, even at that time, it had suffered, by being made the target for all the idle boys, who used the field as their playground and amused themselves by trying with stones who would prove the most dexterous marksman in hitting such and such figures relieved upon its surface; and I have myself been obliged to chastise some of them who were engaged in this work of destruction while I was in the act of drawing it. I have had several times to lament a fresh piece chipped off the figures or the beautiful tracing, an inch in length.

Should there be found any inaccuracies in the dates or events mentioned in the above, I beg it may be considered that I write entirely from memory, and far from any notes or books of reference; while it is more than thirty years since I visited the localities alluded to, or heard their traditions.

COMTE CHARLES-EDWARD STUART.

Esterhazy Haus, Presburg, Hungary.

* Between the lordships of Sutherland and Rey there is a stone pillar, fifteen to twenty feet high, with the arms of the Lords of Rey, in relief, on its face, and an inscription, in three languages—if I remember right—Latin, Gaelic, and English, notifying to the traveller "The entrance to Lord Rey's Country;" it stands in the fork of two roads, one leading north, the other west.

† Malcolm II. was murdered soon after the battle of Mortlock, in 1034; and David I., who founded the abbey, began his reign in 1124.

CHINESE DRAWING OF THE FATSHAM CREEK AFFAIR.

WE have to thank a Correspondent for the accompanying Chinese drawing of the late Battle of Fatsham, fought on the 1st of June last.



THE FATSHAM CREEK ENGAGEMENT IN THE CANTON RIVER.—FROM A CHINESE DRAWING.



A SHOOTING PARTY LANDING AT HAM SING, UNDER THE KELLENHORN MOUNTAIN.

The original drawing is coloured. The marines are in red coats and blue trousers, the sailors in blue coats and red trousers, the officers in green coats. The lower one on the right hand side is supposed to be the then Commodore Keppel, taken prisoner. The left-hand steamer is supposed to be Commodore Keppel's, the right-hand one a gun-boat.

The drawing was obtained by an officer of the *Cruiser* when away on service in the gun-boats employed up the Moneypenny Creek, not far from Fatsham.

A SPORTING TOUR IN GOVERNOR YEP'S LAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

I WAS asked to join a shooting party going about thirty miles up the coast of China. Croakers said, "Don't go; you will be sure to be taken by Mandarins." They looked ominously, and, passing their hands across their necks, showed us what we might expect. However, at two p.m. on the 2nd November, 1857, we embarked on board a steamer, and away we went for the Lymoon passage. There taking in tow an armed schooner that was to protect us, and two arge sampans (China boats) full of coolies to beat the bush, off we went. The tide was against us, and we made but little way.

When night came on we were just getting outside the passage. The steamer and schooner were lashed together, and a heavy swell made them knock each other about; and, although the sea and wind did all they could to keep us off a large rock, the obstinacy of the crews very nearly made a wreck of us. The steamer was rolling about too much to be pleasant, so jumping on board the schooner we were soon fast asleep, and the next morning found us running up Mirs Bay. We caught up the steamer and boats, and by noon were comfortably at anchor in a beautiful cove, the steamer inside, and the

schooner close with her guns ready to protect us from the numerous pirates that are to be found here.

We landed that evening, and had a small boat for game. The villagers were civil, bringing us tea to drink, and selling anything they had—the farms, prettily situated under some sheltering hill, with large expanse of rice-fields, before them, whose ripening brown tints, shining like gold, invited to peace and security, and entirely removed any fears we entertained.

The next morning we jumped into the sampans, and by daylight were sailing away to some good place our leader had pointed out. He had shot in China for years, and knew every nook where a pheasant might be found. Landing in chairs, and carried to the place where the sport began, to save our strength (*"Ménager vos forces, Messieurs,"* as the guides say when you are going up Mont Blanc), we arrive at a likely hill, take a cheering cup, form our line, and away we go. Each sportsman has a China coolie to support him over the difficult slopes. The dogs are hunting ahead, wildly, the coolies beating about the bush, occasionally a pheasant rising, a running fire, and sometimes a bag would cheer us on until about ten, when the sun began to tell, and one fell off and then another; until our leader would almost give in, and, taking pity upon us, would point to some cool, shady place, where our breakfast was.

The Chinese villagers brought out tables and stools, and seemed delighted with us. The breakfast spread, we tried to appease our appetites; no easy work after such exercise. Some take their beer and some champagne, and some smoke a cigar, and then lay down to rest, until the coolness of the afternoon invited us again to sport. At dark we returned to the steamer, and after a slight meal were soon fast asleep.

We shot for several days, landing at different places in our sampans, breakfasting in nice shady places, returning late on board. All pleasure here must end, and Saturday we had to return. The steamer was sent round by sea, and the party crossing the isthmus, after a delightful trip, returned to Hong-Kong, their heads all right, and much pleased with the civilities they had received from the Chinese villagers.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 24—3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
 MONDAY, 25.—Throne of Poland declared vacant, 1831.
 TUESDAY, 26.—Sunday Schools established, 1784.
 WEDNESDAY, 27.—Independence of Greece proclaimed, 1832.
 THURSDAY, 28.—Battle of Alivoli, 1846.
 FRIDAY, 29.—Full Moon 9h. 11m. a.m.
 SATURDAY, 30.—Charles I. beheaded, 1649.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 30, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 11	8 46	9 26	10 10	11 36	—	10 15
10 15	10 48	11 30	12 14	1 40	2 12	1 41

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—HER MAJESTY the QUEEN has graciously signified her intention of honouring with her presence a SERIES of FOUR FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, intended to be presented at the prior of the approaching Nuptials of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ROYAL with his Royal Highness the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA. Fourth Performance. Friday, January 23, an ENGLISH COMEDY, by Mr. Buckstone's Company of the Haymarket Theatre. And an AFTERPIECE, in which Mr. Wright and members of the Adelphi Company will perform. The National Anthem will be sung after the Comedy. No person admitted into the Pit except in Evening Dress. Admission to the Gallery, 3s. The Doors will be opened at Half-past Six, and each representation commences punctually at Half-past seven o'clock. Applications for Boxes, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Extra Performances on Tuesday, Jan. 26, and Wednesday, Jan. 27.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, will be repeated Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Anna, Piccolomini; Lisa, Sanzler; Il Conte Rodolfo, Felletti; and Elvino, Guglielmi. Conductor, Signor Arridi. The State Festival Decorations will be retained.—Prices.—Pit stalls 12s. 6d.; boxes (to hold four persons), pit and one pair, 12s.; grand tier, 13s.; two pairs, 11s.; three pairs, 15s.; gallery boxes, 10s.; gallery stalls, 3s. 6d.; gallery, 2s.; pit, 3s. 6d. Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Tuesday and Thursday, HAMLET. Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS. The Pantomime every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday Morning, Jan. 25, a MORNING PERFORMANCE of the PANTOMIME, to celebrate the happy Marriage of the Princess Royal. Doors open at half-past one, commence at Two, and conclude at a quarter past Four. On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, last two nights of SPEEDY THE PLOUGH; after which, the Pantomime of THE ELEPHANT AND BEAUTY. On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE; and the Pantomime. On Thursday the Fifth Morning Performance of the Pantomime, being the last but one. On Friday, the first Juvenile Night of the season, when the Pantomime will conclude at Ten o'clock. On Saturday, a Comedy, and the Pantomime.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. CHARLES DILLON.—Leigh Hunt's Successful Play of LOVERS' AMAZEMENTS; and the Burlesque and Pantomime, LALLA ROOKEE. Every Evening. Morning Performance every Saturday.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Glorious Success.—Great Adelphi Hit.—The highly successful, new, and original Drama of THE POOR STROLLERS—in which Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Wright, Mr. P. Bedford, and Madame Celeste will appear—Every Night. To conclude with the Grand Comic Pantomime.

SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the week, PERILS BY LAND AND WAY: Mr. Shepherd. Each evening, QUEEN MAB; or, Harlequin Romeo and Juliet. Queen Mab, Miss E. Webster; Romeo, Mr. Belmont; Harlequin, Mr. Glover; Columbine, Miss Willmott; Clown, by the Surrey favourite Back; Pantaloon, Mr. Bradbury; Spruce, Bond.

SURREY THEATRE.—The only MORNING Performance of the brilliant and cheerful Surrey PANTOMIME will take place, in honour of the Marriage of the Princess Royal, on MONDAY, JANUARY 25th. Doors open at Half-past One o'clock, commence at Two.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Glorious success of the Pantomime. Grand Transformation, &c., pronounced unequalled. Pantomime played first every Evening, and on Monday, Jan. 25, Three performances, Morning, Afternoon, and Evening, in honour of the Marriage of the Princess Royal. 1st part 11, 2nd part 3, 3rd to 7.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Special Notice.—Two more Grand Mid-day Performances of the Pantomime, entitled DON QUIXOTE; or, Harlequin Sancho Panza. Two new Aerial Feats by First-class Equestrian Artists, and Miss Kate Cooke on her magnificent charger Snowdrop. This evening (Saturday, 23rd), and Monday, 25th. Commencing each day at Two o'clock.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince Consort.—A Grand Juvenile Fête will be given, in honour of the Marriage of the Princess Royal, on TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING next the 26th inst., when there will be an Extra and Last Gratuitous Distribution of Pretty Gifts from the Giant Christmas Tree to all the Juvenile Visitors; and the same Popular Lecture Entertainment and Dissolving Views that were given at the Mansion House on the occasion of the Lady Mayors's Juvenile Ball will be repeated. Admission to the whole, 1s. Children under ten and schools, half-price.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street. H.R.H. the Princess Royal, H.R.H. the Prince Frederick of Prussia. Portrait Models of some illustrious personages, to whom the whole nation wish health and happiness, are now added. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten. Admission 1s.; extra room, 6d.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Monday (25th) Afternoons, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3, and every Evening at 8. Stalls, 6s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes Two Guineas, One Guinea and a Half, and one Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—166th CONCERT. Commencing at 8. On Saturday a Moving Performance. Extra Performance on Monday, Jan. 25th, in honour of the Royal marriage. Prices, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS.—DUMFRIES and Neighbourhood. 25th to 30th.—Pianist, F. Emilio Berger.—Hartmann and Co., 88, Albany-street, N.W.

"SOPHIA AND ANNIE'S" FIFTH YEAR. THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Stirling, Jan. 23 and 24; Falkirk, 25 and 26; Glasgow, 30.

VENTRILOQUISM.—EXETER HALL.—NEWMAN and SON, the UNVALUED VENTRILOQUISTS, will give their ENTERTAINMENTS on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25th. Private parties attended. Apply at 22, Oxford-terrace, Camden-town.

MUSICAL UNION SOIREES before EASTER.—Tuesdays, Feb. 9th and 23rd, March 9th and 23rd, at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Subscription One Guinea. For the remaining reserved seats early application is requested. Chamber, Instrumental and Concerted Vocal Music will be executed by the best Artists. For plans and prospectus apply to Crew and Co., Chappell and Co., and by letter to J. ELIA, Director.

BALL.—Miss JAMES, of the Royal Opera, has the honour to announce that her FULL-DRESS BALL will TAKE PLACE in the magnificent Hall of the FREEMASONS' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th. Adams' Band. The Ball under the direction of Mr. J. Bland. Dancing to commence at 10 o'clock. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; Double ditto, to admit a lady and gentleman, 15s. To be obtained at Jullien's, Regent-street; at Duff and Hodgson's, Oxford-street; at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; and of Miss James, 24, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street. OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from Ten till Ten. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. Marston. Admissions, One Shilling.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a course of LECTURES on Geology. To commence on WEDNESDAY Morning, January 27, at Nine o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday, at the same hour. H. W. JELF, DD., Principal.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS, 1858.—The Committee have to announce that a ROOM has been secured for the EXHIBITION of this year at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, where Works of Art will be received on Tuesday, the 16th of March, and the two following days. The co-operation of Artists, whether professional or amateur, is earnestly invited. The Exhibition will open on Monday, the 7th of April. Every inquiry respecting the conditions attached to the Exhibition of Paintings, Statuary, Carvings in Wood and Ivory, &c., will be answered by the Secretary, Mrs. ALFRED J. BUSE, 149, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Noblemen and Others having Old Silver, Dresden, and other China Plate, Diamonds, Jewels, Furniture, Bronzes, Marbles, Armour, Arms, old Lace, and antique property of every kind, full value given in cash by applying at F. DAVIS'S, 100, New Bond-street.

BLEACHING, DYEING, and SCOURING for London.—Dirty Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes. Muslin and Lace Curtains, and all large articles, cleaned and finished in the best style. Moreen and Damask Curtains, Dresses, Shawls, &c., dyed and finished extra well at moderate charges. The Company's vans receive and deliver free of charge, no matter how small the quantity. All goods returned within a week. Price Lists forwarded on application. Country orders promptly attended to. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING AND DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wincor-road, City-road, N.

MONEY on PERSONAL SECURITY promptly advanced to Noblemen or Gentlemen, Heirs to Entailed Estates, or by way of Mortgage on Property derived under Wills or Settlements, &c. Confidential applications may be made or addressed to Mr. HOWSE, 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—LONDON (King's-

Trains from London.		Trains from Manchester.	
King's-cross Station.	Arrival.	Leamington Station.	Arrival.
Leave.	Arrival.	Leave.	Arrival.
6 10 a.m.	9 55 a.m.	6 5 a.m.	4 15 p.m.
7 30 ..	1 36 p.m.	9 15 ..	5 0 ..
9 15 ..	3 55 ..	9 55 ..	5 56 ..
10 0 ..	3 6 ..	11 39 ..	6 9 ..
10 15 ..	10 15 ..	1 45 p.m.	9 39 ..
1 45 p.m.	10 30 ..	3 0 ..	10 0 ..
5 0 ..	10 9 ..	9 30 ..	3 39 a.m.

FARES.—35s. First Class; 25s. Second Class, by all Trains; and 15s. 8d. Third Class, by Trains and Road.

Care must be taken at Manchester to ask for Tickets via the Great Northern route. If Trains, until further notice, will leave King's-cross Station every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10.0 a.m., for Manchester; and Manchester on the same days, at 9.55 a.m., for King's Cross, by which Tickets will be issued at 21s. First Class, and 12s. 6d. Second Class, available for return by the same Trains on the Wednesday or Saturday next following the day of issue; and Tickets, available for 25 days, will be issued by the 10.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. Trains from King's-cross daily, and by the 9.55 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. Trains from Manchester daily; returnable by the same Trains within 25 days of the date of issue.

Fares: 37s. First-class; and 17s. Second Class. Tickets are issued by the same Trains, and on the same conditions, to and from Ashton, Staley Bridge, Guide Bridge, and King's Cross. Day Tickets, available for seven days, are issued by any Train from King's-cross Station to Manchester, at 5s. 6d. First Class, and 3s. 6d. Second Class. For Manchester only at the Great Northern Receiving Offices, Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand; 10, Fish-street-hill; 264, Holborn; 32, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 62 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth; 269, Strand; 38, Charing-cross; 27, King-street, Cheapside; 351, Oxford-street; George Inn, Borough; 43 and 44, Crutched-friars. For further particulars see the Time Tables of the Company and the Excursion Handbills. King's-cross Station, January 1, 1858.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1834; empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1, King William-street, London, for the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including gentlemen engaged in Military and Naval Services.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of the profits among the policyholders, has secured its proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums. This office does not charge any addition to the ordinary Indian rates in consequence of the disturbed state of India. MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPET, Secretary. Active Country Agents wanted. A liberal Commission allowed.

CITY of LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 18, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. E. F. LEES, Secretary.

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The Committee of the Marriage Law Reform Association, instituted for the exclusive object of promoting the passing of an Act to renew lawful marriage with a deceased wife's sister, still continuing to receive numerous applications from persons fully assured of the Scriptural lawfulness of such marriages, and intending to contract them, announce that a Bill for legalizing marriages will be brought before Parliament at the earliest possible period after the recess.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Association, 26, Parliament-street, Westminster, where the various publications of the Association may be procured. Contributions for effecting the object of the Association may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, or paid to the Treasurer, at Messrs. Olding, Sharpe, and Co.'s, Bankers, Clermont's-lane, Lombard-street.

JOSEPH STANBURY, M.A., Hon. Sec. 26, Parliament-street, London, S.W. 14th January, 1858.

SYDENHAM COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Principal, Rev. W. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; Fellow, Examiner, and Vice-President of the College of Preceptors.

The pupils receive a sound education, adapted to the requirements of the age, and have free admission to the magnificent Museum of Art, Science, and History collected in the Crystal Palace and Grounds; and classes are formed, whereby the full educational advantages of this unrivalled collection are made available. Sydenham Hall is delightfully situated, midway between the Forest Hill and Sydenham Stations, and is replete with every arrangement for promoting the moral, physical, and intellectual education of the pupils.

The Spring Term will commence Monday, Feb. 1. For prospectuses apply to Rev. W. Taylor Jones, M.A., Collegiate School, Sydenham, S.E.

EWELL COLLEGE, near EPSOM, SURREY. PATRONS AND REFEREES.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford. David Stow, Esq., Glasgow. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield. J. C. Colquhoun, Esq. The Rev. Sir Henry Dalrymple, Bart. G. Calvert Holman, Esq., M.D. The Rev. J. G. Macvicar, Bart.

PRINCIPAL—W. Knighton, LL.D., M.R.S.A., &c. In Ewell College the system of Education carried out combines all the modern improvements in the art.

The probable future is in every case the rule of study, some of the pupils being prepared for the Universities, some for the Naval and Military professions, some for Commercial life, some for the Law. Terms.—School Department, 40 to 60 Guineas; College Department, 70 to 100. No extras. Address, Dr. Knighton, the College, Ewell, Surrey.

CRAUFORD COLLEGE, Maidenhead, Berks.—The New Oxford Examination Regulations will in future direct the course of study which will prepare Students under fifteen to take the certificate, and under eighteen the title, of Associate of Arts of the University. The College has a Principal of energy, experience, skill, and extensive learning; a complete staff of Professors, and a renowned establishment by the success of its scholars at competitive examinations, with every arrangement for the formation of moral character, the exercise of the physical powers, and the development of robust health. Pupils are admitted from the age of seven years. The terms from £30 to £50. Detailed prospectuses and references on application.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, inhabiting a roomy and airy house (with ample grounds around it) in a most healthy part of North Devon, is willing to undertake the education of a few little boys, for whom a comfortable home, with careful superintendence, may be desired by their friends. The situation is high, and the climate bracing, while the place, at the same time being well sheltered from east winds, is thus rendered a very desirable residence for delicate children, or for children lately come from India. The highest and most satisfactory references can be given, for which, and for terms, apply to G., care of Messrs. Ricardo and Son, Solicitors, Southampton, Devon.

SEA.—MIDSHIPMEN WANTED, and MIDSHIPMEN APPRENTICES, for Ships sailing fortnightly. Premium from £10. Apply to J. Sawbarn, Manager of the Bloomsbury Money-order and Post Office, 1, Broad-street, London.

EDUCATION FREE.—TWO NOMINATIONS, in the gift of a Nobleman, will be placed at the disposal of Gentlemen, for their Sons. Address, stating age and requirements, to J. H., 47, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Visitors are respectfully recommended to HUNT'S PRIVATE and FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE, 113, Aldersgate-street, City, near the General Post-office, where the arrangements are in every respect social and comfortable.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—State Visit OPERA-GLASSES, in every variety of size and price. Some superb specimens of Viennese manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHAN'S, Opera-house, 23A, New Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

THE FROST.—SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS on an improved construction, showing the extremes of Cold or Heat at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Field Glasses, invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the Army and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. W. Oberve, opposite York Hotel. Fortification, combined with great power, in FIELD GLASSES.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. W. Oberve, opposite York Hotel. General out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 36 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as a means of optical communication with all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of last size and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 14 mile distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 5s. Microscopes, Binoculars, and all kinds of optical instruments, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ the eye at the most minute occupation; can see with the ease of a much less manifesting power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eye they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noise in the ear is entirely removed. It is instantly relieved of the deafness and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Artists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY

to ANIMALS.—Patron—Her Majesty the Queen. President—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Westminster. The Committee beg to urge upon the attention of the public the claims of this important and self-renewing Society. Annual subscriptions, donations, and legacies by will, will be most thankfully received. By order of the Committee, GEORGE MIDDLETON, Secretary.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—By Volun-tary Contributions, affording Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to Children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not, of any nation. The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place on the 15th of FEBRUARY next. Subscribers gratefully received by EDWARD FREDERICK LEES, Secretary. Office, 7, Walbrook.

NOTICE of DIVIDEND.—BANK of DEPOSIT, 3, Pall- Mall East, London. Established A.D. 1844.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST on Deposits Accounts to 31st December are READY for Delivery and Payable Daily. Jan. 9, 1858. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director. Prospectuses and forms free on application.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN.—The QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near Kensington-gardens, distinguished for comfort and bed-room purity. Choice wines and spirits. Parties boarded by the day or week, in private rooms or at the table d'hôte.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited) beg to call attention to the NEW PRINTING on the WRAPPERS of their Patent Composite Candles. Several large and valued customers have complained of other dealers selling the cheaper lower descriptions of the Company's Composite Candles as the best. To protect respectable dealers and the public against the continuance of this, the Company will in future distinctly mark each candle—First, Second, Third, or Fourth. Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), Belmoot, Vauxhall, London.

HERALDIC STUDIO, LIBRARY, and Index of the Heraldic Visitation, Open Daily. The LINCOLN'S INN MANUAL of HERALDRY: a Description of the Science, 400 Engravings, 2s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the Established authority in England, which for many years has emblazoned and quartered Arms, with that authenticity known throughout Europe. Sketch, 2s. 6d., or stamps.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—GENTLEMEN having SKETCHES employ persons who do not Emblazon by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the Public the heraldic Office now executes Engraving, &c. Book-plate Arms, 21s. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Persons anxious to ascertain a true and accurate account of their Armorial Bearings are requested to send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Office. The only place for authentic Information. No fee for search. Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in colours, 5s. Family Pedigrees traced, 10s. Also, Book Plate, with Arms, 10s.; Crest on seal or ring, 7s. "The Manual of Heraldry," 400 Engravings, 2s. Studio and Library open daily, with Index to the Herald's Visitation.—T. CULLETON, Genealogist, &c., 1 and 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane), W.C. Arms painted and quartered.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for search.—Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Crests on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 15s. 6d.; in silver, 10s. 6d.; in brass, 5s. 6d.; in copper, 3s. 6d.; in wood, 2s. 6d. T. MORING (who has received the Gold Medal for engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price-sit post-free.

MR. HAWKINS, of the GROSVENOR RIDING SCHOOL, 22, South-street, Park-lane, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he continues to give INSTRUCTION in the ART of RIDING, Daily. Well-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen; Small Ponies for Juvenile Pupils.

CLARENCE HOTEL, LIVERPOOL. Commercial and Family Temperance Hotel. The most superior accommodation, with economy. No. 19, Houghton-street, two minutes from Lime-street Station.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook Park, Peterham, S.W.—The treatment is perfectly safe for infancy and age, and absolutely agreeable. Prospectuses on application.—J. ELLIS, M.D.

Now ready, XXXI. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JANUARY to DECEMBER, 1857. Cloth gilt, 18s.; sewed, 13s. Also, now ready, Cases for Binding the Volume, price 2s. 6d.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

On SATURDAY next, Jan. 30, will be published A DOUBLE EXTRA NUMBER

OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, CONTAINING

TWO COLOURED SUPPLEMENTS,

WITH A SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS OF THE

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

OF ENGLAND WITH

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM

OF PRUSSIA.

This Grand Extra Number will contain:—

Illustrations of the Royal Pro- The Throne Room, St. James's
cessions. Palace.
Portrait of the Royal Bridegroom. The State Staircase and Corridor.
The Bridesmaids. Equestrian Portraits of the Prince
and Princess.
The Wedding Jewels. Views in Berlin.
The Commemorative Gold Medal. A Bridal Song (with Original
The Wedding Cake. Music). &c., &c.
The Ceremony in the Chapel Royal.

AND

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

PRINTED IN COLOURS.

Price of the Double Extra Number and Coloured Supplements, 10d.;

Stamped, 1s.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

By the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and by his speech on opening the Session of the Legislative Body, he divides public attention with the affairs of India, the reform of Parliament, and the marriage of the Princess Royal. A few months ago we were all lulled into a fond reliance on the permanent continuance of general peace and prosperity, and now he and his Government have suddenly become objects of anxious solicitude to all Europe, and add to the many important subjects which have latterly begun to agitate and perplex the public mind. Closely connected as he is with the political order established in Europe, if not regarded, according to M. de Morny, as the crowning arch of the whole, it was hoped that even the most desperate anarchists would be awed by the general sentiment, and respect society, whatever might be their animosity to the individual. It was with equal surprise and alarm, therefore, that the most diabolical attempt yet made on his life was heard of. In assailing him destruction and death were dealt on a peaceful, innocent multitude. In the sacred names of liberty and patriotism an abominable crime was committed,

THE COURT.

The illustrious guests invited to be present at the approaching ceremonial of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia are now all assembled at Buckingham Palace, the arrivals having followed each other in rapid succession since Saturday last, on which day the Princess of Prussia arrived direct from Berlin. His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, Prince Frederick Albert of Prussia, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, and his Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern, reached Buckingham Palace on the previous night via Paris. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha arrived at ten o'clock on Saturday night from Germany.

On Monday afternoon his Majesty the King of the Belgians and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders arrived. His Majesty was met at the Bricklayers' Arms station by the Prince Consort and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who accompanied their illustrious relative to Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty received her august uncle at the principal entrance. On the same day came their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert of Prussia and Prince William of Baden, the latter representing the Grand Duke of Baden, who was unable to make the journey. On the evening of the same day the Queen gave a dinner party, at which there were present the King of the Belgians, the Princess of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, Prince Frederick Albert of Prussia, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Prince William of Baden, his Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, Earl of St. Germans, Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Abercorn, his Serene Highness Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Karl and Countess of Derby, Earl of Clarendon, Lord and Lady John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount Palmerston, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suites of the illustrious guests at present on a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Prince of Prussia arrived, direct from Berlin. His Royal Highness was met at the railway station by the Prince Consort, and escorted to Buckingham Palace by a detachment of Life Guards. In the evening her Majesty and her illustrious visitors honoured the theatrical representation at Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence. The illustrious party left the palace at a quarter before nine o'clock in sixteen of her Majesty's state carriages, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a State ball, to which a party of about 1100 had the honour of being invited. The guests comprised the foreign Princes and Princesses on a visit to the Queen, the Royal family, the diplomatic corps, the Ministers and officers of state with their wives and daughters, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and a large party of the nobility and gentry. The ball and concert room, the promenade-gallery, the approach gallery, the drawing-room, yellow drawing-room, saloon, white drawing-room, picture-gallery, and green drawing-room were opened for this reception. The Royal family upon their arrival were ushered to the white drawing-room, where the Queen received her illustrious visitors. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort were accompanied by the Princess Royal. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albert, Prince Frederick Albert, and Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Prince William of Baden, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and his Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen were amongst the distinguished guests.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at twenty minutes before ten o'clock. Soon after the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, her Majesty the Queen, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and the whole of the Royal party left the white drawing-room, and were conducted by the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, to the ball and concert room.

The Ladies in Waiting and the general company followed her Majesty and the illustrious circle.

Her Majesty the Queen wore a dress of white tulle over white glacé silk, the upper skirt figured tulle trimmed with blonde. The dress trimmed with large heartsease, ornamented with diamonds.

The Queen's head-dress was formed of a wreath of heartsease, and ornamented with diamonds to correspond with the dress.

The Princess Royal wore a dress of India muslin, white, spotted with gold, looped up with bouquets of white roses and variegated leaves. The Princess wore round her head a wreath of the same flowers and leaves. The ornaments were diamonds.

The Princess of Prussia wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with puffs of tulle and silver lace, and bouquets of bright-coloured flowers. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of velvet, with diamonds and flowers to match the dress. A diamond and emerald necklace.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a white silk dress, richly trimmed with white lace and bouillonnés of tulle. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a diamond tiara and lilac feathers. A diamond and emerald necklace and stomacher to match.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress with bouffants of tulle over white silk, trimmed with blonde and white satin ribbon, ornamented with bunches of lilies of the valley and grass, with rich fringe of lilies of the valley and grass on the upper skirt. The stomacher, diamonds and emeralds. The Princess wore a rosette of green velvet, with diamond ornaments, on one side of her head, and lilies of the valley on the other side. An emerald necklace.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg wore a dress of white tulle, trimmed with silver fringe, and ornamented with bouquets of blue flowers. Her Royal Highness wore round her head a wreath of blue flowers studded with diamonds.

The Princesses of Prussia appeared in uniforms of dark blue, with silver appointments, and wore the ensigns of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg was habited in the uniform of the Prussian Cuirassiers.

Weipert's quadrille band, consisting of 36 artistes, was stationed in the orchestra of the ball and concert room, and after the entrance of the Queen, and the formation of a quadrille, commenced playing "The Rose of Castille" (Calleotti).

The ball was opened at nine o'clock with a quadrille, in which the Queen danced with the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty afterwards danced with the Prince of Prussia.

On Thursday the Prince Consort accompanied his illustrious guests to Woolwich, to inspect the arsenal, and afterwards to witness a grand review on the common. In the evening the Queen and her guests honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence, to witness the performance of Balfe's "Rose of Castille."

Yesterday (Friday) there was a grand dinner party at the Palace.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The preparations in St. James's Palace and in the Chapel Royal are now finally completed. Viewed as a whole, it is impossible to deny that the arrangements have been carried out in the most satisfactory manner, and there can be no doubt the pageant and ceremony of Monday next will be one of the most imposing which has taken place in connection with our Royal family during the present century.

But St. James's Palace is not the only Royal residence where great alterations and improvements have been effected consequent on the Royal marriage. The suite of apartments destined for the Prince and Princess at Windsor Castle present a perfect specimen of palatial luxury, without sacrificing the ease and comfort which are more highly prized than a mere excess of adornment by all persons of good taste. The rooms, six in number, are situate in the Lancaster Tower and its immediate vicinity. The principal apartment is over St. George's Gateway, and commands that most charming of all rural prospects—the "Long Walk." All the suite have been newly furnished in the most exquisite taste, the style being an adaptation of the period of Louis XVI. to the more substantial furniture appropriate to a castellated residence. The prevailing colour of the decorations is crimson and white upon a gold ground. The walls of the principal apartments are decorated with bridal festoons, composed of a combination of the blue cornflower of Prussia with the red rose of England. These garlands preserve an appropriate nationality by the occasional introduction of shamrocks and thistles in agreeable variety. The pictorial decoration of the rooms is almost exclusively confined to pictures relating to Prussian history, from the era of Frederick the Great to the present day; and every apartment contains choice specimens of china, chiefly productions of the highest German art. In two of the rooms are displayed a few of the superb presents offered to the Princess Royal by various members of our aristocracy, and among them some wonderful specimens of embroidery and ornamental work. A charming effect is produced in one of the rooms in the Lancaster Tower by the ingenious adaptation of an oaken bookcase to an angle of the apartment overlooking the town of Windsor. The window is blocked up by the bookcase; but in the centre of the latter is a small glazed aperture, through which is obtained a beautiful view of the bustle and excitement always prevailing in the Royal borough, while from the opposite window the eye rests on the unbroken expanse of sylvan scenery formed by Windsor Great Park. The contrast of the busy hum of town life, seen as it were through a kaleidoscope, with the quietude and calm of the forest scenery on the other side, is exceedingly novel and interesting. The ornamental ceilings of all the rooms have been retouched, and rich carpets laid down. The orange blossom upon green leaves has been adapted to some of the rooms, and in the principal saloon the pattern is composed of the English rose for the centre, with a Gothic border from the design of the late Mr. Pugin. The whole suite of rooms open into the great corridor of the Castle, world-famous for its assemblage of works of art, collected throughout the reigns

of the Georges, and largely increased by her present Majesty and the Prince Consort; and immediately opposite to the door of the sitting-room hangs the celebrated engraved picture of the marriage of the present Queen.

The Princess Royal's trousseau is now completed. It is composed of every kind of article required for the wardrobe of a Princess—silks, velvets, satins, lace, India shawls, India stuffs, &c. In order to extend as widely as possible the orders for materials given upon this occasion, purchases of the different articles required have been made at various establishments. Some of the most distinguished dressmakers and milliners in London and Paris have prepared the dresses, bonnets, and other articles of millinery. The simpler and less artistic work has been given to several sempstresses, and the children in the Royal schools at Windsor have been largely employed. A society formed during the Crimean war for the employment of the wives of the soldiers of the Guards also received a considerable order for plain work from her Majesty. The bridal dress is of Honiton lace, and has been manufactured by Mrs. David, from a design of Miss Janet Fife, a pupil of the Government Department of Science and Art.

The following Bishops and Clergy will officiate at the Royal marriage on Monday:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury as Primate, Bishop of London as Dean of the Chapel Royal, Bishop of Oxford as Lord High Almoner, Bishop of Chester as Clerk of the Closet; the Dean of Windsor, Domestic Chaplain; Rev. Dr. Wesley, sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

The following gentlemen in ordinary of the Chapel Royal will officiate in the choir:—Messrs. T. Francis, W. Lockey, J. Goss, G. W. Martin, Benson, R. Barnby, Smith, Foster, W. Machin, Lawler, Bennett, Whitehouse, and Thomas.

Sir G. Smart will preside at the organ, assisted by Mr. Cooper. The ceremony will open with the following chorale:—

This day, with glad voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver.
For England's first-born Hope we pray!
Be near her now and ever!
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee

The "Deus Misereatur" will be sung during the service, and the Hallelujah Chorus at the close.

The official programme of the Royal Marriage will be found at page 99 of the Supplement.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William (the bridegroom elect) will arrive at the Bricklayers' Arms station this day at noon, direct from Berlin.

A command has been received from her Majesty for Sarah Bonetta Forbes, the young African Princess who has been placed by her Majesty under the care of Mrs. Schön, at Chatham, for the purpose of being educated, to be present to witness the marriage ceremony of the Princess Royal. Her Majesty has manifested her thoughtful care towards the Princess by forwarding her within the last few days a supply of dresses and other requisites suitable to be worn on the occasion. The Princess, who is the daughter of a late African King, was brought to this country a few years since by Captain Forbes, of her Majesty's ship *Bonetta*, and ever since her stay in England the Queen has manifested the most lively interest towards her. The Princess is about eighteen years of age, and is stated to be highly accomplished.

Great preparations have been made for the illuminations in London and Westminster. It has been announced by the presiding Judges that both the equity and law courts will be closed on the day of the marriage.

At Windsor arrangements have been made to welcome the auspicious event with becoming splendour. A triumphal arch will be erected in Castle-street, and the houses of the inhabitants, together with the Townhall, will be brilliantly illuminated and decorated with banners exhibiting the arms of England and Prussia.

The favourite way of celebrating the event in the provincial towns appears to be by a public holiday, and a ball in the evening. Edinburgh has resolved to present an address of congratulation; at Sheffield the same is proposed, with the addition of a subscription for the purpose of supplying every necessitous family in the town with the means of rejoicing on the auspicious occasion. The Mayor of Southampton has issued cards for a banquet to the members of the Corporation, and for a ball to the chief inhabitants of that town, on the 28th inst.

The Governors of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, Chelmsford, have granted an extra week's holiday to the scholars in consequence of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.

On Thursday last a grand review—as it was called, but which was, in fact, only an inspection, upon an extended scale, of a body of our troops—took place at Woolwich, in the presence of the Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, Princess Albert, Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, and the other distinguished foreign personages now on a visit to her Majesty.

The Royal party left Buckingham Palace in eight open carriages, and reached Woolwich about eleven o'clock, when a Royal salute was fired. They proceeded immediately to the Royal Arsenal, where they were received by the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, and by Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, the Commandant of Woolwich, and the entire staff of field officers of the Royal Artillery. The gun-factory and boring-mills were inspected in the first instance. The distinguished visitors then passed on to the Royal Carriage Department and the Laboratories—the heads of these several departments, Colonel Tulloch, Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley Wilmot, Captain Boxer, &c., explaining in detail the way in which the complicated machinery in connection with these departments was worked. After partaking of refreshments in the Royal Artillery mess-room, the Royal party mounted saddle-horses and proceeded to the Common, where were drawn up a regiment of the Life Guards and three battalions of the Foot Guards, the 15th Hussars, the 15th Foot, the East Kent Militia, and the Royal Marines. These troops were formed into two lines. The Royal Artillery were stationed on the right, and at right angles with the first line, and the two field batteries on the left, at right angles with the second line. The whole force was commanded by Lieut.-General Sir J. G. Lyne; Major-General Lawrinson commanded the cavalry brigade; Major-General Lord Rokeby, the brigade of Guards; and Major-General Sir W. F. Williams the infantry. The Royal Horse Artillery and the field batteries were under the command of their respective officers. The troops were in full marching order.

The Prince Consort and the distinguished visitors having taken up their position on the south-eastern side of the Common, the troops formed into line. They then broke into columns, and in that form passed before the Royal party. Having again formed into line, they marched towards the Royal party, with their bands playing and colours flying. The Prince Consort and the distinguished members then rode off, and the inspection terminated shortly before three o'clock.

The Common was crowded by a vast multitude of persons, who seemed rather disappointed at the quiet nature of the inspection.

The Prince Consort and the other members of the Royal party, after partaking of the hospitality of General Sir W. F. Williams, left Woolwich for Buckingham Palace.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. J. M. Wilkins, M.A., Rector of Southwell, Notts, to be Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Deanery of Southwell. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. U. Franklin to Ullard, diocese of Leighlin; Rev. J. S. Hickey to Clonmuck, diocese of Ossory; Rev. J. C. Sammons to Kilvington, Nottinghamshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Lyde to Wigton, Cumberland; Rev. G. J. Ridsdale to South Creak, Norfolk; Rev. H. Woolcombe to Heavitree, Devon; Rev. J. C. Wright to Bacton, Norfolk. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. B. Ansted to Stoney Stratford; Rev. H. James to High Hargrave, Yorkshire. *Curacies:* The Rev. A. J. Buss to St. Olave's, Hartstreet; Rev. J. S. Fletcher to Stradbally, diocese of Leighlin; Rev. D. Mooney to Kilkriola (or Ballymena), diocese of Connor; Rev. J. H. Reiby to Denbury, Devon; Rev. A. C. Saunders to Waddingborough, Lincolnshire; Rev. R. A. Westhorpe to Willingale Doe with Shellow Bowells, Essex; Rev. J. E. Wickenden to Horfield, near Bristol. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. J. Blisset to the Wells House.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has just presented his full-length portrait to the Earl of Westmoreland. The letter of Count Apponyi, the Austrian Envoy, accompanying the presentation, expresses in most flattering terms his Imperial Majesty's high esteem and private regard for the English Ambassador who had resided five years in the Austrian capital. We understand that Count Buol has also addressed from Vienna a most complimentary letter to the Earl of Westmoreland on the occasion of the Emperor's gift. The portrait was expressly painted by the celebrated Schrotzberg, and is a first-rate work of art. The Emperor is in full uniform, decorated with his orders.

A GROVE OF MAMMOTH TREES.—From the *Californian Farmer* we learn that a grove of mammoth trees has been discovered in Yosemite Valley. The first tree that was measured was eighty feet in circumference three feet and a half from the ground; another tree was ninety feet in circumference at the same distance from the ground, while close to the roots it was one hundred and forty-two feet round, and it was three hundred feet high. The number of trees measured was one hundred and fifty-five, and they are about half the group; none were less than forty feet in circumference, and there were one hundred over fifty feet.

and the Imperialism assailed was invested with the attributes of martyrdom in the cause of order and humanity. Such a deplorable outrage excited against it all the best affections of mankind, and in them the man and the power assailed became at once enshrined and protected. With an excess of folly, as well as guilt, not to be surpassed, it placed the immense advantages of human sympathy on the wrong side, and increased the despair which all, but the few whose confidence in the fate of humanity no adverse events can shake, begin to feel for liberty in Europe. "A cleverer scheme, or a more efficacious means, for strengthening the Imperial throne and establishing the dynasty," says a contemporary, "can hardly be imagined."

Very adroitly, too, is it used by the Emperor to this end. While he again affirms his faith in the future, and his power while living to uphold the Empire, he declares that by "his fall it would be more firmly established." "The indignation of the people and the army would form a new support for the throne of my son." And he points this indignation now, in his speech to the Legislative Body, against all the parties who struggle against the progress of his new power, who "disown the fundamental basis" of his Government. "I do not shrink," he says, "from declaring to you to-day, in spite of contradiction, that danger does not exist so much in the excessive prerogatives of power as in the absence of repressive laws." He then refers to the late elections, and to the people being deceived by "the false promises" of "the enemies to our national institutions;" and he requires a law to "compel every eligible person to swear to the Constitution before he becomes a candidate." What other repressive laws he may demand are not yet shadowed forth; but, on the demand of M. Billault, the Minister of the Interior, two journals, the *Spectateur*—which was the *Assemblée Nationale*, recently revived under the former name from a partial suppression—and the *Revue de Paris*, are, by virtue of the law of Feb. 17, 1852, finally suppressed. As no proof is supplied of the least connection between these journals and this atrocious crime, the Minister, a kind of rival *littérateur*, seems to take advantage of the public feeling to gratify a piece of administrative spite. The measure will probably increase the power of the journalists over the public mind, and the Government may find itself unable to stifle every means of exercising it. Whatever motives may dictate this suppression, and whatever its effects, the French, in their present temper, will be ready to applaud everything which the Government does, and grant everything which it may demand. By their apprehensions all liberty may for a time be suppressed till some other convulsion shall put an end to the wrongful restraint.

The Emperor says nothing of asking co-operation from other Governments in repressing attacks on his person; but some men in high places, such as M. de Morny, who are supposed to be in his confidence, have referred to other countries as the refuge of those who conspire against him. It is supposed, therefore, that the Emperor will call on some European Powers, including England, to make an alteration in their practice of giving a refuge to the expatriated of all nations—though this practice has enabled England equally to serve and save the Bourbons and the Bonapartes, as well as the Hugos and the Mazzinis. It is even said that "M. de Persigny has already remitted to Lord Clarendon a diplomatic note calling for an alteration [of the English system]." To all such applications we trust the answer will be, "Look at England, and imitate her: plots and conspiracies are here unknown. Her Majesty is equally protected by the affections of her people of all parties; and, while police, and passports, and endless restrictive laws, do not and cannot save foreign Governments from alarm and danger, every man, woman, and child in England constitutes a police, to shield our Government from plots and machinations. Here such conspiracies as continually occur in France and Italy are aimless and impossible. Instead of asking us to imitate you, imitate us. Permit freedom, put confidence in the people who desire order and are proud of government, and you will be respected and honoured." Our Ministers may not use the language of retort; but they would never be forgiven if, at this critical period of political history, they were to renounce one atom of the power England has always claimed to give the protection of her own laws to all, even to the slave who seeks her shores. At present we give ample protection to foreign Sovereigns as well as native subjects against conspiracies to rob and murder; and by an appeal to the laws they can obtain the same protection as our own people.

In these remarks we have adverted to the most important points of the Emperor's speech. It is a remarkable document, conspicuous on the whole for moderation, good sense, and the expression of a strong will. It refers succinctly to the conduct of the Government in the past year, tells what it has done for agriculture, public credit, railways, docks, religion, education, tolerance, and the improvement of the officials and of the whole people. The revenue will be in excess, borrowing at an end, and the redemption of the floating debt assured. The small taxpayers are to be relieved by a reduction of the taxes on patents (licences), and works are to be completed for protecting towns against inundations. The foreign relations of France were never better. The Emperor has much to boast of, and believes that, to merit the confidence of the country, theatrical display is unnecessary. To do well is sufficient. Though the prosperity he refers to has been shared, as well as its late temporary interruption, by all Europe, and is less due to his Government than to the natural causes which are ever at work, stimulating men to improve their condition, yet he presses it into his service; and the catalogue of what his Government has done, and expects to do, contrasts very favourably with the deeds of Governments which have less power, but under which the people have more freedom. If they do less than the Government of the Emperor, the people, of their own impulse, do more than his subjects; and the progress and prosperity of other people far surpass the progress and prosperity of the French. To the great talents and serene courage of the Emperor we pay a willing homage. In his Government, as contrasted with that of the Bourbons, we recognise great skill; but we much prefer the system under which Government counts for much less and the people for much more. Abroad, between the crimes of pseudo patriotism and the excessive care of selfish despotism, generous sympathy is perverted and all healthy growth repressed.

SKETCHES OF NATIVE LIFE IN INDIA.



A MILL OF THE UPPER COUNTRY.

We are indebted to the sketch-book of Mr. Marshall Claxton, the well-known painter, who has resided several years in India, for the accompanying series of characteristic sketches of a few of the manners, habits, and customs of the natives of India.

Notwithstanding the many revolutions that have taken place in India, the Hindoos preserve intact their native customs. All travellers agree in describing the villagers as a simple people, living happily among themselves, as attached to the place of their birth, and if

war drove them from it they would return as soon as peace was restored. The cottages in many parts are rudely constructed of bamboo, and thatched with the broad leaves of the palm; sometimes they are built of clay, with flat tiled roofs, and have neat gardens for the growth of vegetables. The simple habits of the people require so little furniture that the house of a farmer seldom contains more than two or three mats, a hand-mill, some cooking utensils, an iron plate used for baking cakes, and a few dishes. Our first Sketch of a Mill of



ELEPHANTS' STABLE AT BARRACKPORE.

the Upper Country will explain the native mode of grinding their corn. The great mass of the people are cultivators of the soil, but the mode of agriculture has not been much improved, and all the implements used are of a very primitive construction. Nevertheless, owing to the fertility of the soil, the spontaneous productions of the country are most numerous, and two crops are yielded yearly—one in September and October, the other in March and April. The

husbandmen arise at daybreak, take their breakfasts with them, set off with their cattle to their respective fields, and do not return until the evening. Mr. Claxton's sketch represents a very picturesque sight of a Group of Strolling Players, natives of the Upper Country, going from station to station in rude carriages drawn by a couple of bullocks, and merely protected from the heat of the sun by one of the rich carpets of the country. In the centre of the group may be



STROLLING PLAYERS OF THE UPPER COUNTRY.

noticed one of the nautch-girls so frequently alluded to in descriptions of India. Until the time of the mutiny, each presidency had its separate army, and the main body was composed of native troops or sepoys. Most of these were men of high caste, principally Rajpoots and Brahmins. They were mostly chosen for their fine martial appearance; and Mr. Claxton's Portrait represents a Captain of the Rajah of Nepal's Guard—a fine-looking fellow, seven feet high. Underneath may be noticed the Hindoo characters representing his name.



CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD OF THE RAJAH OF NEPAUL.

To strangers visiting Barrackpore, one of the "lions" (if we may be allowed the shocking pun) is the "Barrackpore Elephants" used for military purposes. We engrave Mr. Claxton's Sketch of them, as seen in their large shed. Our readers are quite aware that the elephant is, *par excellence*, the animal for use in India: they are caught in their wild state by being hunted in an inclosure prepared for that purpose, then tamed by degrees, and fitted for service. Most of the great men of India keep elephants, and they are almost as common in an Indian city as horses in London.

In a former number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we have given a Sketch of the Thugs and Poisoners in general; we are now enabled to present our readers with a special portrait of a notorious member of that fearful association, who is reported, on the authority of Dr. Allan Webb, to have murdered 400 people in forty years. When Lord William Bentinck was Governor of India he did much to destroy the power of this fraternity. During his government, although every body had heard of Thugs, few persons gave credit to the rumours that were spread about from time to time of the numerous murders committed by them. From time immemorial it had been customary for men to make long pilgrimages on foot, and, of the thousands who left



A NOTORIOUS THUG POISONER.

their home in the course of a year for that purpose, it was hardly surprising that the usual casualties of traversing the plains of India should overtake them. Notwithstanding the many causes to account for the non-return of so many who had left their homes, it was not until the attention of the British authorities was called to the fact of many bodies being found in the wells of Doab and Bundelcund that the truth was brought to light. A murder was traced to a party of persons in the ordinary guise of travellers; they were apprehended, and one of them (on promise of pardon) made such disclosures as enabled the Government to take immediate steps for the suppression of the fraternity.

(To be continued.)



LANDING OF FREDERICK V., ELECTOR PALATINE, AT GRAVESEND, ON HIS WAY TO MARRY THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF JAMES I., 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1612

FROM A PICTURE BY A. WILLAERTS, THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE LANDING OF FREDERICK ELECTOR PALATINE AT GRAVESEND, OCTOBER, 1612 BY WILLAERTTS.

THE marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King James I., with Frederick V., the Elector Palatine, is one of the most important matrimonial events in our history, as from it proceeded the dynasty, selected and sanctioned by Parliamentary authority, which now occupies the throne. The Princess Sophia of Brunswick, mother of George I., to whom the crown was limited on failure of issue surviving Queen Anne, was the youngest issue of the marriage in question. In our next, on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal, we intend to go more fully into the details of this and other auspicious events of the kind which have occurred to the Princesses of England. In the meantime our purpose is with a very interesting picture of "The Landing of the Elector Palatine," Oct., 1612, when on his way to claim his betrothed bride, and of which we give an engraving. This picture, which is of considerable size, measuring about seven feet in length, was painted by Adam Willaertts, an artist of considerable reputation, who was born at Antwerp in 1577, and died at Utrecht in 1640. His favourite subjects were sea pieces, views of ports and havens, shipping, and occasionally fish-markets and processions. He had a free pencil, and a good knowledge of perspective; and his details of shipping were always accurate, being studied after originals. He appears to have come over with the fleet which conveyed the Elector Palatine to this country, probably for the express purpose of painting the work before us; and in after life he was much patronised by the Princess, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, during her residence at the Hague. This interesting work, which appears to have lain by for some time in seclusion, its very existence almost forgotten, was recently discovered in Holland, whence it was imported to this country by Messrs. H. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, from whom it was purchased by her Majesty; and it now forms one of the most curious historical pictorial records in the Royal collection; its interest in this sense being enhanced by the probable embarkation of the future Princess of Prussia from the very spot represented.

The picture most accurately represents the incidents on the occasion it refers to; many of the figures being portraits. The Prince Palatine, with a goodly escort of ships, English, Dutch, and others, arrived at Gravesend, where he landed on the 16th October, 1612. The vessel which he himself occupied was the *Prince Royal*, recently built by Phineas Pett, the master builder at the dockyard at Chatham, upon a favourite model, and under the personal inspection of Henry Prince of Wales, who took great interest in these matters. This vessel is seen in the centre of the picture, with the English jack flying at the fore, and the colours of the Palatine at the main. The King sent down James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, to greet his future son-in-law on his arrival, and conduct him to London. This nobleman is represented saluting the Prince, who cordially shakes hands with him. Standing a short distance behind the Earl are Philip Lord Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, and Sir John Finett, Knight, author of the celebrated work on the "Ceremonial of the Reception of Ambassadors." The tall prominent figure more on the left, with ruff, and wearing his hat, we are not so certain about; but think it probable it may be that of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, the Lord High Admiral (the hero of the anti-Armada expedition), and who, being in official costume befitting the occasion, and having discharged his trust in landing the Prince, may be considered justified in remaining covered. The smaller figure, who, bowing, advances, with his hat in his hand, to salute the Lord High Admiral, is that of the Dutch Admiral, who wears the chain, with whistle attached, appropriate to his office. In the immediate neighbourhood are Yeomen of the Guard and Herald-at-Arms, on whose coats are worked the letters "J. R.," one of whom is blowing a salute. On the opposite side are various ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood who have come to see the sight. The point where all this takes place is a little above Gravesend—namely, at Northfleet, where there are lime-works still, although the kiln at the edge of the river, represented in the picture, stands there no longer. The jetty, however, at which the landing took place is still in being. Windmill-hill was then, as now, a prominent feature, but all the rest has been completely changed—a gay, bustling watering-place having grown up upon that peaceful and picturesque shore. At the period in question the town was not long founded. It may be interesting to add a few dates in its history. The parish of Gravesend was incorporated with that of Milton in the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth, and was governed by a Mayor. Henry VIII. raised a platform here, and another at Milton, for the defence of the river, for which purpose, also, the present town was erected in 1513. The Abbot of St. Mary-le-Grace obtained for Gravesend and Milton from Richard II. the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London, for which they were to provide boats.

To pursue the story of the Palatine's journey. He arrived at Gravesend on the 16th of October, 1612, and on the 18th he embarked in a Royal barge with a train of gay cavaliers, and was rowed up the Thames amidst the acclamations of crowds of spectators. On passing the Tower he was greeted with a Royal salute. At length he reached Whitehall, where he was received at the landing-place by Prince Charles, then eleven years of age, and conducted through rows of courtiers to a superb hall in the Palace, where the King and Queen, Princes and Princesses, were assembled. Being established in the apartments in the Palace of St. James's, Frederick had many opportunities of daily visiting the Royal family, and of becoming personally acquainted with the Princess. The marriage, however, did not take place till the 14th of February following, on account of the death of Henry Prince of Wales, the Princess's brother, which occurred in November.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature in the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.	Inches.
13	30.322	39.5	35.9	88	2	32.9	47.3	W. NW.	.152
14	30.396	33.5	32.5	96	1	28.4	42.7	WSW. SW.	.135
15	30.379	36.6	35.1	94	8	28.8	46.0	SW. W.	.113
16	30.469	40.9	35.7	83	9	33.3	49.8	NNE. NW.	.226
17	30.690	35.9	26.6	72	7	35.7	39.1	WSW. W.	.112
18	30.467	38.3	35.5	90	7	30.8	46.2	SW. WSW.	.158
19	30.289	43.0	37.9	84	8	34.8	47.0	W. SW. WSW.	.297

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

DEATH OF A BATCH OF OCTOGENARIANS.—The *Times* obituary of Monday included a list of twelve elderly persons, recently "gathered to their fathers," whose united ages amounted to 1005 years, thus giving an average of 83½ years to each. The lowest age was 80, and the highest 90. Three of the deceased persons were 84 years of age; three, 83; two, 82; one, 80; one, 89; and one was 90.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE JOHN BRITTON.—An admirable brass, by Hardman, inserted in a large slab of black marble, has lately been erected in Salisbury Cathedral to the memory of Mr. Britton, at the expense of members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, whose subscriptions were limited to one guinea each. The memorial has been designed by Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, architect to the diocese of Sarum.

THE BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—At the half-yearly meeting of this charity, which was held on Monday, it was stated, that "the thoughts and sympathies of the benevolent being at this time naturally turned to India, the directors felt that they were only anticipating the wishes of the subscribers by offering to receive, on the nomination of the Indian Mutiny Relief Committee, at very reduced terms, twenty boys and ten girls, the children of those who had fallen during the late mutiny." The funds of the society were stated to be in an improved condition.

ALFRED FRIST, late master of St. Mary's, Newington, Workhouse, again surrendered on his bail at Lambeth Police Court, on Wednesday, for further examination, on the charge of disposing of the bodies of inmates who died in the workhouse, for anatomical purposes. The prisoner was fully committed to take his trial. The prisoner was, however, admitted to bail in two sureties in £40, and himself in £80, to appear on the day of trial.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE sudden death of the Duke of Devonshire, the patron of Canova, of Chantrey, and of Paxton, is a fertile subject of conversation in literary and artistic circles. The Duke was fond of art and understood art. He was fond of literature, and knew our old dramatists with a precision not often found among editors of old dramatists; for the Duke not only purchased the Kemble collection of old plays, but annotated them laboriously and knowingly with his own hand. He liked a good library. He not only bought, at a very large price, the then unique first edition of "Hamlet," but bought Caxtons at the insane prices of the Roxburgh sale; and purchased the entire library, and it was a fine one, of Dampier, Bishop of Ely. He was a friend to the English stage: a deserving actor never asked in vain for the Duke's assistance on his benefit night; and that he loved theatricals at home, the performance before the Queen at Devonshire House, a few years ago, of a new play by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, for the benefit of the Guild of Literature and Art, is ample evidence. Nay, he would forget (with all his pride) Chatsworth and Chiswick, Hardwicke Hall and Bolton Abbey, Lismore Castle, Devonshire House, and his marine villa at Brighton, and dine at an author's table as joyously and unaffectedly as if he had but one decent house, a few unprofitable acres, and a doubtful right with Heralds to append Esquire to plain William Spencer Cavendish.

We have said that the Duke's death was sudden. On Monday last the writer of this brief notice received from his Grace a most kind invitation to Hardwicke, to assist him, on Thursday and Friday in this week, in identifying and arranging the series of old portraits in Bess of Hardwicke's Hall. He who was invited was, from illness, unable to accept the invitation; he who invited was removed by death on the very day his invitation was received.

It is not very generally known that the Duke was an author—ay, and a very good one—for his privately-printed "Handbook of Chatsworth and Hardwicke," designed for the use of Lady Granville, is written with a true knowledge of the art of handbooking not surpassed by the great handbooker Mr. Murray himself. The volume was printed in 1846, and there are few who will not join with the Duke in the regret he expresses that inquisitive sisters had not asked grandfathers and grandmothers for descriptions of old English mansions—as the mansions stood when they had the good fortune to possess them.

The "Sculpture Gallery" at Chatsworth is a noble monument of the Duke's liberality and taste. He left Flaxman, it is true, to Lord Egremont and the affliction of families and friends; but his purse was open to Canova, Thorwaldsen, Chantrey, Gibson, both Westmacotts, Campbell, Schadow, Kessel, Wyatt, Rinaldi, and Gott. His favourite statue was Canova's "Endymion." His "first acquired treasure," he tell us, and, after the "Endymion," "the most valued," was Canova's statue of the mother of Napoleon. "The old lady," he writes, "used to receive me at Rome, and rather complained of my possessing her statue, though my belief is it was sold for her advantage." Of the noble bust by Canova of Napoleon he says:—"Canova kept the large bust of Napoleon in his bed-room till his dying day. He finished it from the study of the colossal statue now in the possession of the Duke of Wellington. Lady Abercorn, who was a great friend, bought it immediately after his death of the Abbat Canova, his brother, and left it by her will to me. I know of no other authentic bust of Napoleon by Canova; and I believe that none exists, though everybody calls their own so." Of his Venus by Thorwaldsen he says, and truly, that it is a perfectly beautiful woman, but not at all a goddess. The "Day" and "Night" by the same great artist, he tells us, were made for Agar Ellis, who transferred his purchase to the Duke.

His Grace abounded in anecdotes connected with his pictures, statues, books, and curiosities. Of the fine full-length, at Chatsworth, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of George IV., he was wont to relate that it was the second picture by Sir Thomas of the King; that the first was given to the Marchioness Conyngham; and the second, his own, was actually sent by the King to Rome as a present to Cardinal Consalvi. The King, said the deceased Duke, gave it to me in his usual characteristic manner. "Hart, will you do me a favour?" "What is it, Sir?" "I wish you to be on the commission for rebuilding Windsor Castle." Hart respectfully declined: and, being in opposition to his Majesty's Ministers, said he had better not. "Well, Hart," added the King, "you have refused me that, will you do me another favour? Will you accept my picture by Lawrence?"

He was not all praise. Of Landseer's "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time"—a picture painted expressly for him—he says, "Landseer's 'Bolton Abbey' might be any other abbey; its immense success as a painting reconciled me to his not having made it what I gave him a commission for—namely, a representation of the place; he went there and saw, and admired, and everybody was satisfied, except old Reverend Carr, who thought it a take in." Landseer got Sir Augustus Calcott to sit for the Abbot's head." Of Hayter's "Mrs. Norton," also at Chatsworth, and engraved, the Duke observes:—"Hayter has failed in catching anything at all like the beauty and brilliant charm of Mrs. Norton's features and countenance."

Two events of the week relate entirely to the stage. Mrs. Nisbett (Lady Boothby), in her way inimitable, has (young in years) joined the Mrs. Oldfields and Mrs. Bracegirdles of past generations; and Mr. Leigh Hunt, a veteran, in his seventy-fifth year, has just given a sparkling and successful comedy to the stage, smacking of Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Sir George Etherege. More exquisite eyes than Mrs. Nisbett's were never seen upon the stage.

The best historical portrait at Miss Colyear Dawkins's sale, the Lely of De Grammont's "Countess of Chesterfield," was "withdrawn;" the second best, the half-length of "Moll Davis," the actress—one of the many mistresses of King Charles II.—sold for sixty-one guineas. Was this portrait of Moll Davis the half-length, by Lely, "of Mrs. Davis with a gold pot," which Mrs. Beale, the painter, saw in Bap May's lodgings at Whitehall? We ask Mr. Scharf? It answers the description. A third good picture at the same sale was a half-length of Mrs. Garrick, in a light blue dress, trimmed with lace, holding a fan, and with a band of velvet about her neck. It was clever, and by Miss Reade, and sold for the insignificant sum of ten pounds five shillings.

These references to Moll Davis and the Violette remind us of a curious discovery just made by a Correspondent of *Notes and Queries*. In the old Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was a tablet with this inscription:—

Here lies interred the body of Helena Gwynn, born in this parish, who departed this life ye 20th of July, MDCLXXIX, in the lvi years of her age.

To this we have to add, for the information of our contemporary, that the baptismal register of St. Martin-in-the-Fields unhappily throws no light on the subject of the maiden name of Nelly's mother. Helena, it appears, was a very common name in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in the years 1622, 1623, 1624, and 1625. Can any Correspondent assist us in this difficulty?

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE DUTY OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE ESCAPE OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—On Sunday a solemn service of thanksgiving took place, in the presence of the French Ambassador, at the French Chapel, King-street, Portman-square. After the vespers had concluded in the afternoon, Cardinal Wiseman was conducted in procession from the presbytery to the high altar, which was magnificently adorned and furnished with innumerable lights for the occasion. The Cardinal, who was accompanied by his coadjutor (Archbishop Errington), was preceded by his cross-bearer, Mr. G. Bowyer, M.P., and was attended by the Hon. and Rev. E. Stonor, son of Lord Camoys, one of the Cardinal's domestic chaplains, and also by a number of other ecclesiastics, chiefly French priests, one of whom wore the habit of a French canon. The Cardinal was vested in a gorgeous cope of silver cloth, and wore a jewelled mitre, the crossier being carried by one of the attendants. Two of the officiating priests wore costly dalmatics, likewise of silver cloth. Having arrived at the altar, his Eminence delivered a striking discourse in the French language, denouncing the perpetrators of the crime, which had, he said, well-nigh prostrated France, and shattered the peace of Europe. He called upon all present to join in hearty thanksgiving to Almighty God, who had mercifully averted a great calamity. At the conclusion of the discourse the Te Deum was chanted by the choir and congregation, and also the "Domine, salvum fac Napoléonem Imperatorem nostrum." Other prayers for the Emperor and Empress were offered up, and the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament terminated the service. The chapel was crowded to excess by the principal French families now in London, in addition to his Excellency the French Ambassador and suite. There were also a number of the English aristocracy present.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES TO THE FRENCH EMPEROR BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES.—At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Alderman Wilson moved that the subject of the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French should be referred to a committee, for them to draw up a resolution or address upon it. This motion was supported by Sir Francis Moon, Sir James Duke, and other Aldermen, who indignantly declaimed against the atrocious crime which had been attempted. The motion was put and carried unanimously, amid acclamations; and the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, the Remembrancer, and the committee, retired for the purpose of framing the address for presentation to their Majesties. The address was presented on Wednesday to the French Ambassador at Albert House. At the Court of Common Council held on Thursday a congratulatory address to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French upon their providential escape from the recent diabolical attempt at assassination was also carried by acclamation.

SERMON IN COMMEMORATION OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.—Bloomsbury Chapel was on Sunday morning crowded to excess, in consequence of an announcement having been made by the minister, the Rev. Mr. Brock, that he would take that opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented Sir Henry Havelock, who was formerly a member of the Christian community assembling in that place of worship. The sermon, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, was listened to with the most profound attention.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ON ITS DEFENCE.—The Special General Court of Proprietors, adjourned from Wednesday, the 13th inst., was held on Wednesday, at the India House, for the purpose of continuing the discussion of the following resolution, moved at the previous meeting:—"That the proposed transfer of the governing power of the East India Company to the Crown is opposed to the rights and privileges of the East India Company, is fraught with danger to the constitutional interests of England, is perilous to the safety of our Indian empire, and calls for the resistance of the corporation by all constitutional means." Mr. Mangles, M.P., presided. The first business proceeded with was the reading of the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Prime Minister. The Directors expressed surprise that the resolution to deprive the Company of its powers should have been taken, before the mutiny was quelled, and before inquiry had been made, and they announced their instructions to the Government of India to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, and they invited the Minister to extend the investigation to the Home Government. The reply of Lord Palmerston to this merely stated that the observations of the Directors would receive due attention, and he deferred explanations until the bill should be brought into Parliament. The feeling of the meeting seemed to be one of dissatisfaction at this curt reply. A petition of the East India Company was also read against the Cabinet proposal to annihilate the double Government. This petition is to be presented to both Houses of Parliament. It is a long and remarkable document, founded upon the assumption that India has been well governed by the Company. At the same time it claims for itself a greater measure of independent action than that which it has already possessed. The petition goes on to speak of "that happy independence of Parliamentary and party influence which has hitherto distinguished the administration of India." After these documents had been read, the discussion on Mr. Crawshaw's resolution was resumed by Mr. Jones, who at great length supported the motion in favour of the maintenance of the Company. Sir Lawrence Peel and Captain Eastwick, directors, also supported the resolution. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—This valuable institution, which was established sixteen years ago for the treatment of pulmonary complaints, has been lately enlarged to twice its former size by the completion of the original design of the architect. The hospital is now one of the largest in London. Its wards contain 239 beds, and the out-door department is capable of affording medicine and medical attendance to any number of sufferers who may need the treatment of the institution. At the present time about one hundred are prescribed for daily. Although this hospital is adapted to meet the wants of a very numerous class of sufferers, only about 90 of the 239 beds can be occupied with the present income. The charity is dependent upon voluntary contributions, and there are seldom less than an average of 200 patients on the books waiting their turn of admission.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.—On Tuesday night a public meeting was held at the Vestry-hall, St. Pancras, for the purpose of "exposing the oppressive, demoralising, and destructive effects of the opium traffic upon the population of India; its effects on the physical, social, and religious condition of the Chinese, and upon the revenue of the East India Company and the commercial interests of Great Britain." The chair was taken by Mr. K. Fowler, who explained the nature of the traffic and the opposition of the Chinese authorities to it. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Ruffries, Rev. Mr. Tucker, Dr. Hodgkin, and other gentlemen; and resolutions were agreed to—to the effect that the meeting, convinced that the remedy for the evils arising to India from the cultivation of opium there had hitherto been inefficient, approved of the efforts now being made to awaken public interest on the subject; calling on the Government to suppress the traffic, and condemning it as a source of revenue, both unjust in principle, oppressive in practice, and unsound in policy.

THE NEW DIVORCE ACT.—Several applications in connection with this Act have come before the police courts during the week. An exaggerated impression of the power of the magistrates under the Act seems to prevail, and most of the applicants were referred to the new Matrimonial Court.

WHOLESALE DESERTION.—The authorities of the parishes of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, and the East London Union have offered rewards for the apprehension of seventy persons (chiefly men) for the desertion of their families, which have been left chargeable to the ratepayers.

AT THE INSOLVENT COURT, on Monday, Henry John Quartley, described as a clerk in holy orders, without employment, applied to be discharged from prison. It appeared that some years ago the insolvent went to Dover to be arrested, and was discharged under the Act. His debts were then £39,000, they were now £23,826, principally on renewals under the former insolvency, and the actual consideration debts were only £189. He had formerly been connected with turf transactions, but denied that he had lately betted on horse-racing. Two creditors, who appeared to oppose, having withdrawn their opposition, the reverend insolvent was discharged, the commissioner advising him not to make a third appearance.

GIN-DRINKING TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of a labouring man named Michael Fitzgibbon, aged twenty-five, whose death resulted from gin-drinking in the street, under the following circumstances:—On Friday week the deceased, in company with two fellow-labourers, was passing through Coleman-street, in the City, when a punch-bowl of gin that was being lowered from a waggon was stove in against the kerbstone, and the liquor began to "run like water" down the gutters. Such a chance of getting drunk for nothing was too precious to be lost by a man of the deceased's habits, and, seizing a pint pewter pot from the barrow of an adjacent costermonger, he cowered down and commenced lading the spirit into his stomach at a rapid rate. Having got what he could by means of the pint pot, he went down on all fours and set to lapping up the fluid in dog fashion. One of his comrades tried to dissuade him from taking any more, but without avail. Having drunk until he could take no more, he rose from his devotions, but in a minute or so became unable to stand. He was accordingly placed on the costermonger's barrow and wheeled home to his lodgings at No. 11, Russell-place, Great Cornam-street. On bringing a surgeon, which was done immediately, life was found to be quite extinct.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 902 boys and 861 girls—in all 1763 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1871.—the total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1289—of which 637 were deaths of males, 652 those of females. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last with last week were 1232. Last week bronchitis carried off 197 persons; pneumonia, 101; laryngeal affections, spasms of the glottis, &c., 11. Seven nonagenarians (of whom six were women) died last week: the three eldest were aged respectively 94, 95, and 96 years.

MUSIC.

WE welcome with much satisfaction the resumption of Mr. HALLAM'S Orchestral Concerts at St. Martin's Hall. The first of the series for this season was given on Tuesday evening; and its highly-favourable reception promises a continuance of the success which has already attended these entertainments. Indeed, they well deserve every encouragement, for they are of a sound and substantial character, calculated to cherish good taste, by bringing before the general public the most refined and classical productions of the art, and thus counteracting the influence of the vulgar and frivolous music with which we are inundated. The purpose of these concerts, as indicated by their designation, is chiefly to perform the orchestral works—the symphonies and overtures—of the great masters; but these are largely mingled with vocal music, and instrumental pieces by eminent performers. In regulating the strength of his orchestra, Mr. Hallam has been guided by the highest authority—that of Beethoven himself, who has given it as his express opinion that “his own instrumental works required an orchestra of about sixty performers only; for (as he said) he was convinced that it was by such an orchestra alone that the rapidly-changing shades of expression could be adequately given, and the character and poetic subject of each movement duly preserved.” From the judgment of Beethoven on such a question there can be no appeal; but we regret to observe that it has not met with the deference to which it is entitled. Our principal orchestras—those of the two Italian Opera Houses, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Philharmonic Society—are all of them too large, and their numerical reduction would not only greatly diminish their cost, but would actually increase their real strength and efficiency. We should then have pure musical tone, and clear, distinct execution, nothing being taken away but noise and confusion. Mr. Hallam's band, then, is of the strength prescribed by Beethoven's. There are twenty violins, six violas, and ten violoncellos and double basses; with the usual number of wind-instruments, drums, &c. Mr. Blagrove is the principal violin, or *chef d'attaque*; and the list includes the most distinguished performers on every instrument. The whole, of course, are under the direction of Mr. Hallam himself.

The orchestral pieces performed on Tuesday evening were Beethoven's eighth symphony in F, Mendelssohn's overture to “*Ruy Blas*,” and Mozart's overture to “*Così fan Tutte*.” Beethoven's magnificent symphony was a grand performance; and the two overtures (both masterpieces in very different styles) were given with great spirit and effect. The solo instrumentalist was Miss Arabella Goddard, our most accomplished and charming young pianist, to whose merits no language of ours can do justice. She never played more beautifully than on this occasion. She gave us, in the first place, two preludes and fugues of Sebastian Bach; one of them the famous *Jeu d'esprit*, the fugue on the letters of the composer's name. We may explain that all the letters in the name of Bach are German names of notes; the letter B standing for B flat; while the B natural is indicated by the letter H; so that the letters in the word Bach make a musical phrase—B flat, A, C, and B natural. This dry and seemingly barren theme is made the subject of the fugue, and is treated with an ingenuity truly marvellous, being expanded into a movement full of grace and variety, in which the four notes are constantly heard in the midst of the most brilliant flights and complicated harmonies. Few pianists are able to bring out the full effects of this curious composition; but Miss Goddard did so completely. A subsequent performance showed the versatility of her talent: it was Hummel's “*Rondo brillant*” on a Russian theme, accompanied by the orchestra—a charming piece, in which the fair performer's liquid, vocal touch, and graceful phrasing of cantabile passages, were displayed to the greatest advantage.

The vocal portion of the entertainment consisted of the fine air, “*A Te, fra tanti alliani*,” from Mozart's “*Davidde Penitente*,” sung by Mr. Thorpe Peed, a débutant of considerable promise; Handel's air, “*Vieni, torna*,” from “*Teseo*,” sung by Miss Messent with much grace and feeling; the aria, “*Agitato da smania funesta*,” from Puer's “*Furiosetti*,” a bravura more difficult than beautiful, which, however, served to show Mr. Santley's fine Italian method of vocal articulation; and, lastly, the finale to the first act of Mozart's “*Così fan Tutte*,” extremely well sung by the above vocalists, together with Mrs. Street, Miss Fanny Rowland, and Mr. Thomas, and full of delightful effects, though its comic humour, so amusing on the stage, was, of course, lost in the concert-room.

The next of these admirable concerts will take place on the 2nd of February, and the rest on alternate Tuesday evenings, till the series (of six) is completed.

HANDEL'S “*JUDAS MACCABEUS*” was given at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday evening. The performance was satisfactory, with the exception of the principal part, which was marred by the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, still disabled by indisposition from singing. The débutant, Mr. Peed, did his best; but in “*Judas Maccabeus*” Mr. Reeves's place cannot be filled by any one else.

THE third vocal rehearsal by the London Amateur Division of the GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL CHORUS took place at Exeter Hall on Friday evening (last week), under the direction of Costa. The selection of pieces was divided into two parts: the first consisted of sacred choruses, anthems, and chorales, by Graun, Durante, Weldon, and Handel; the second was made up of secular pieces, chiefly from the operas of Purcell, Handel, Mozart, and Auber, together with some old madrigals. The hall was completely filled by the choir and the subscribers and friends of the Sacred Harmonic Society; and the rehearsal was highly satisfactory.

CLARA NOVELLO IN BOSTON.—This distinguished vocalist, who is recalled from Nice by “*Royal command*” to sing in the Queen's Concert, at Buckingham Palace, in the evening of the 25th inst. (the Princess Royal's wedding-day), will sing in “*The Messiah*,” in this spirited town, on the 28th. The occasion is patronised by the borough and county members, and most of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The other artists are Miss Stabbach, Miss Palmer, Mr. G. Perren, Mr. Atkinson; and the very complete band and chorus has been for some time under the able training of Mr. H. Farmer, of Nottingham. It is exactly fifty years since an oratorio was attempted in Boston.

Our favourite violoncellist Piatti has been producing a great sensation at Vienna, where he has given several concerts, and delighted the public by the exquisite beauty of his tone, his brilliant execution, and the Italian grace of his style. He was especially successful in some *moreaux de salon* of his own composition, particularly a little caprice called “*Les Bianches*,” and the “*Danza Bergamesca*,” which created a furore. Another of our violoncellists, Hausmann, is likewise in high favour in Germany at present. A few days ago he made his début at the concerts of the Museum at Frankfurt, where, among other things, he performed his own “*Swiss Fantasia*” with immense applause. He afterwards gave a concert with complete success, and then proceeded to Vienna. He had previously appeared with great éclat at a grand concert at Mannheim. Mr. Hausmann well deserves his success; for he is not only a masterly performer, but a sound and accomplished musician.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.—On Tuesday took place the first of the festival performances in honour of the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal; on which occasion the house was tastefully adorned, the front of the boxes being concealed with lace, overhung with a festoon of artificial flowers. The play selected for the occasion was the Shakespearean tragedy of “*Macbeth*,” the part of the usurping Thane being performed by Mr. Phelps, and other rôles, also, by members of the Sadler's Wells' Company. It appears that Mr. Mitchell—to whom the arrangements had been confided—applied, in the first instance, to Mr. Charles Kean, and proposed for his acceptance the character of *Hamlet*, but the manager of the Princess' declined to comply with the request, on the ground that Mr. Mitchell was a speculator in the affair, and therefore, in the absence of any authority from the Court, not entitled to demand his assistance. Mr. Kean, moreover, appears to have thought that his services in relation to the Windsor theatricals entitled him to some special consideration. Mr. Mitchell then applied to Mr. Phelps, whose perseverance in behalf of the Shakespearean drama made him stand out as the next actor of celebrity to whom this portion of the marriage festivities could be fitly confided, and by him the offer was accepted. And thus it happened that so large a proportion of the play was supported by the Islington troupe. Thus *Duncan* was represented by Mr. T. O. Harris, *Malcolm* by Mr. F. Robinson, *Banko* by Mr. A. Rayner, *Rosse* by Mr. Belford, two of the *Witches* by Messrs. Ray and Lewis Ball, and another small part or two by lesser members of the

some establishment. The superior characters were appropriated to Miss Helen Faucit and Mr. Howe—the former appearing as *Lady Macbeth*, and the latter as *Macduff*. Nor must we omit to add that the principal *Witch* was presented by Mr. Emery. It was not until the middle of the second act that the Royal party arrived, and entered into a spacious box prepared for their reception on the ground tier, and handsomely adorned for the occasion—the concert-room, into which it opened, being fitted up and decorated as a banquet-hall. The party consisted of Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia (attended by their respective suites). Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxo-Coburg Gotha, his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Adalbert of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Albert of Prussia, his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar and the Princess of Saxo-Weimar, his Serene Highness the Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by their respective suites) also accompanied her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The performance of the tragedy in so large a house, and before so distinguished an audience, was an interesting experiment, and the actors showed their sense of its importance by the carefulness of their acting. Mr. Phelps was more than usually elaborate; and Miss Faucit was especially emphatic, and in some instances remarkably effective. Her soliloquies were finely delivered; and her apostrophes to her husband were unexpectedly powerful. In all respects, this eminent actress, whose absence from the London stage is a subject of public regret, far surpassed our expectations. Mr. Howe also came up to the mark, as *Macduff*, in the fourth act, though a mishap that he suffered from his mantle towards the end somewhat impaired his exit, and excited some merriment in the Royal party. Locke's incidental music was played, and Mr. Weiss supported the character of *Heath*, while Madame Weiss, Mlle. Sedlatzek, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Bartleman appeared as the singing witches. At the end of the play the National Anthem was sung by Madame Weiss, Mlle. Sedlatzek, Mr. Weiss, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Bartleman, assisted by a vocal association of three hundred voices, under the direction of M. Benedict, who acted as the conductor of the music.

After the tragedy, Mr. Oxenford's farce of “*Twice Killed*” was performed: Mr. and Mrs. Keeley supporting their original characters, *Mr. Euclid Facile* and *Fanny Pepper*; Mr. Kinloch, *Mr. Ralph Reckless*; Mr. Tilbury, *Mr. Holdfast*; Mrs. Leigh Murray, *Mrs. Facile*; and Miss Oliver, *Miss Julia Flighly*. Mr. Glindon, Mr. Templeton, and Mr. Clark appeared as *Robert*, *Pergus Fable*, and servant *Tom*. All strove hard to make their eccentricities agreeable, and the festal evening concluded right merrily.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Leigh Hunt achieved a triumph at this theatre on Wednesday. A new drama, in three acts, by him, announced last season, was then produced with decided favour. “*Lovers' Amaze-ments; or, How Will It End?*” is the title of this exquisite production. It is a brilliant, verified play, in three acts, written with French elegance, and sparkling with the most charming dialogue imaginable. *De la Rousse* (Mr. C. Dillon) is a Captain in the army of the Fronde, who cannot help boasting of a former correspondence with the Countess de Montalais (Miss Woolgar), and has therefore to encounter a duel with the Chevalier de Torsey (Mr. J. G. Shore), her present lover, in which he gets wounded. The Chevalier proceeds to the lady with her letters and his reproaches; when, unexpectedly, the Countess produces a counter-portfolio of letters written by himself to one *Louise de la Motte* (Mrs. C. Dillon). A lively, interesting debate then takes place as to the relative rights of the sexes, and whether a second love is not as permissible to a lady as to a gentleman. The lovers part in mutual high disdain. *De la Rousse*, good-hearted, though foppish, then takes measures to heal the breach. He begins by drinking too much champagne, and under its influence tells the ladies some astounding falsehoods as to the danger into which he feigns the Chevalier has fallen. They are induced to follow his directions, and are brought into the presence of *De Torsey*, sitting in his chair inditing a conciliatory epistle to the Countess. At first the ladies are indignant, and the gentleman tempestuous; but ultimately all parties are reconciled—moreover, *De la Motte*, whom the Captain had all along really loved, consents to become the “*Captain's Captain*.” The play is greatly indebted for its prosperity to Mr. Dillon's admirable acting. He threw, indeed, uncommon animation into the self-conceit and eccentricity of the character. Mr. Leigh Hunt had the honours of an ovation, and was led across the stage amid the unanimous plaudits of a fashionable audience, by whom every point in the delicate production they had just witnessed had been uniformly appreciated. No theatrical event has of late deserved more attention than does this most legitimate success.

PRINCESS.—It having been felt in the theatrical world that Mr. Kean's feelings had been somewhat wounded by the preference shown to Mr. Mitchell in the dramatic arrangements at the Opera House, a large audience assembled to witness his performance of *Hamlet* on Tuesday; and a demonstration in his favour was made, by his being called out at the end of the second and third acts, and twice more summoned at the conclusion of the tragedy. When the applause had subsided, Mr. Kean addressed the audience in the following manner:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is not my custom ever to address an audience except on the concluding night of a season, but I fear on the present occasion, were I not to respond to so remarkable an ebullition of public feeling as that which you have exhibited towards me this evening, my silence might be wrongly interpreted. I am deeply sensible of your kindness, and beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks. It would be affliction in me to pretend not to understand the motives which have influenced this particular excitement; and it is another instance, in addition to the many I have already received, that when a public man acts in a conscientious and upright manner, the public will always afford him their sympathy and support. Throughout my life I have coveted the verdict of public opinion, professionally and socially, and this evening impresses on me a most gratifying conviction that my wishes are realised.

This brief speech was received with renewed cheering.

ADELPHI.—The author of “*Joseph de Chavigny*,” Mr. Watts Phillips, gave on Monday another melodrama to this theatre, with more success than belonged to his first venture. The title of the present is “*The Poor Strollers*.” It is in three acts, and each act represents a different country—the first passing in France, the second in England, and the third in Ireland. The strollers are *Pierre Leroux* (Mr. B. Webster) and his daughter *Marie* (Mme. Celeste). They visit a cabaret near Strasbourg, and earn five sous by dancing there, in addition to a like sum earned elsewhere on the same day—a poor pittance, thinks *Pierre Leroux*, for persons of their talents. Later the cabaret is visited by a crusty old Irish gentleman, *Michael Cassidy* (Mr. Garden), and his friend and attorney, *William Lawson* (Mr. Charles Selby). *Lawson* has enough to put up with from his client, who threatens to substitute a will made in his behalf by another made in favour of his nephew *Walter*. *Lawson*, a fawning parasite, likes not this, and evidently broods on revenge; but *Cassidy*, deluded by his own habit of grumbling, does not perceive that he has annoyed his companion beyond toleration. The second will and about 1000 francs in money are contained in a portmanteau; and *Pierre Leroux* unfortunately overhears them conversing on the subject. The poor stroller is strongly tempted to possess himself of the money, and, cutting open the valises, abstracts a pocket-book containing the cash. *Cassidy* and *Lawson* proceed on their journey, and the former is shot by his false friend with the gun of a poacher named *Samson*, whom he afterwards kills with his own pistol. *Pierre Leroux* and his daughter pass the back of the forest at the same time. And so concludes act the first, with a melodramatic tableau that excites much applause. The next section of the story brings all the survivors to London—*Lawson*, *Leroux*, *Marie*. The first named, acting as a lawyer, has a clerk one *Bob Kitts* (Mr. Wright), who throws a comic relief into the melancholy business, and conduces much to the amusement of the audience. *Leroux* is haunted with remorse, and has taken to drink; *Marie* is courted at once by *Walter*, *Cassidy*'s nephew, and the humorous *Kitts*. *Walter* supports himself as an artist, but keeps a sharp eye on *Lawson*, and warns him that he has intimation of a second will. But neither knows where it exists; for *Leroux* unconsciously has it, sewn up in the breast of his waistcoat in the pocket-book, which he has never had courage to open. But this fact is not disclosed till the next act, which commences with *Marie* returning the waistcoat and discovering the mysterious deposit. Then, as we have stated, takes place an

Ireland, where all parties assemble, and where *Kitts* gets punished by the native tenants for levying distresses at the direction of *Lawson*. The loves of *Walter* and *Marie* induce *Leroux* to a confession, which is precipitated by *Marie* finding the pocket-book, and *Leroux* hastens to return the treasure untouched to *Lawson*, as *Cassidy*'s heir. He seeks an interview, but, recognising *Lawson* as *Cassidy*'s companion at Strasbourg, he conceives suspicion of his guilt, and refuses to surrender possession of the packet. They struggle, when *Marie* rushes forward from concealment and snatches the will from the murderer's hand. *Walter* and others rush in; and *Lawson*, who is publicly accused, in endeavouring to make his escape is arrested by two officers on suspicion. *Leroux* pleads for pardon, which his contrition has procured; and thus the melodrama ends triumphantly. The extraordinary success of the piece is greatly dependent on the admirable acting of Mr. Webster, who gave more than his usual artistic effect to the different phases of the character, and on Madame Celeste's pathetic impersonation of the distressed daughter. It owes nothing to the mere scenic getting up, the management having wisely trusted all to the histrionic talent engaged in the representation.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

WE take the following extracts from an able “*leader*” on the subject in the *Gazette*, regretting that the pressure of matters of immediate interest upon our columns prevents us from giving the entire article:—

Formerly there were few things of which Englishmen were more proud than of their turnpike-roads and stage-coaches, and they had certainly considerable advantage over the cumbersome vehicles and dreary paved highways of our Continental neighbours. The seat behind a fast-trotting team bowling noiselessly along might well seem the perfection of locomotion, especially to young travellers who have now to collect their ideas of it from description as completely as of anything belonging to some bygone era of triumphs, tournaments, or pilgrimages. But with all the tinge of romance which many recent descriptive writers have thrown round it, the manifold discomforts of the stage-coach must not be forgotten; not the least of which was the constant worrying drain on the pocket from the incessant demands of attendants of all grades, which made a serious addition to the nominal cost of the journey. This annoyance could only have been suffered to spring up at a time when travelling was an event of such rare occurrence that few felt a personal interest in the improvement of the system. Turnpike tolls were established much on the same principle that every one should be charged directly for what he uses, and were tolerated probably from much the same cause.

In this state of circumstances ensued the great revolution which has transferred nearly all the through traffic of the country from the road to the rail, leaving the already embarrassed turnpike-trusts with annually diminishing receipts to meet not only the charges for maintenance of the road which abated somewhat in proportion, but also the fixed outgoings on incumbrances.

This is a state of things which seems necessarily to call for legislative interposition, even if the inconvenience and anomalies of the turnpike system were not in this age of incessant locomotion beginning to attract general attention. The great arterial roads have become mostly almost useless; and every railway-station has become the centre of a little system of its own, often consisting chiefly of old parish cross-roads; so that the incidence of the turnpike-tolls, always exceedingly unequal, is now sometimes most unfair and oppressive.

A feeling originating in Scotland seems to be gaining ground in favour of the total abolition rather than the reform of turnpikes, and there are not wanting strong arguments in favour of this position. Turnpike-roads are merely parish roads aided by tolls, and, though this aid might be very important in a parish through which passed the traffic of two great termini, it is of little value when paid only by the immediate neighbourhood, and is in itself a most objectionable mode of raising a revenue. Not to speak of the inconvenience of obstructing thoroughfares, probably no tax is collected at so heavy a proportionate expense. The cost of collection has even been estimated at forty per cent.

In the year 1854 two trusts were dissolved, the entire toll receipts of which were £16 13s. and £15 19s. 11d. respectively. All such trusts must clearly be a burden to their immediate neighbourhood, out of all proportion to the benefit derived from them. . . . The scheme which finds most apparent favour, and is said to be tried with general satisfaction in Argyllshire, is the maintenance of the turnpike-roads by a county rate. It is a patent objection to county management that local interests and influences are apt to lead to the perpetration of jobs, and to bad work dearly paid for. Possibly the better plan may be a county rate-in-aid, to be allotted to the parishes toward the support of their roads in proportion to any through traffic proved to exist on them, under Government inspection. The addition to be thus made to the burdens on land would probably be rather nominal than real, having regard to the saving in the expense of collection and the cheapening of the access to markets. The case of persons who use the highways without being anywhere assessed to the support of them might, it has been suggested, be met by a general horse and carriage rate, either collected along with the present assessed taxes, or appropriated for the purpose out of the existing Government-tax. . . .

The whole subject will probably be brought under consideration in the next Session of Parliament; and it is greatly to be hoped that the opportunity will not pass without a strenuous effort at the final settlement of a question which has hitherto either repelled attention by its dryness, or delayed decision by its complexity.

SUPERSTITION IN FRANCE.—An example of the extraordinary credulity of the French peasantry was presented a few days ago before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Lisieux (Eure) in the trial of a married woman, named Marguerite, for swindling. This woman, who lived in the town, professed to be a sorceress, and to have the power of curing maladies by incantations. The wife of a man named Boutin having fallen ill, he called the woman in, and she demanded for her services 100f., which were at once paid. The woman, producing a pack of cards, arranged them in a peculiar manner; then she called for a pound of nails, and placed them in the cover of a saucepan on the fire until they were red hot; then, with a variety of strange gestures, and muttering incomprehensible words, she cast water on the nails; and then, lastly, removing the sick woman from the bed, she made her plunge a fork into the bubbles created by the water. This done, she declared that the patient would be cured next day, as the fork had stabbed the spirits that bewitched her; but the next day the patient, to her own astonishment and that of her husband, was considerably worse. On this the pretended sorceress tried a new plan, which she represented to be infallible. She took a wreath of ivy and attached to each leaf a piece of paper, on which was written “*Our Lady of Deliverance*,” “*Our Lady of Grace*,” or the name of some saint. Over each leaf she said an Ave and a Pater, and then plunged the wreath into water, and made sundry incantations over it. After a while she withdrew it, and, seeing that some of the leaves had become dark, declared that it was the saints whose names they bore who afflicted the woman, and that she must go on a pilgrimage to their chapels. That operation, however, though it cost some money, did not cure the woman. Several other persons were cheated out of different sums by the same or similar means, and one of them out of as much as 300f. Sometimes her dupes, on seeing that her incantations failed, talked of calling in a doctor, but she declared solemnly that if they did so the sick person would instantly die. The consequence of this was that her dupes were sometimes in serious danger, and one of them actually died in her hands. The tribunal sentenced her to thirteen months' imprisonment and 50f. fine.

COLLISIONS AT SEA AND SHIPWRECKS.—The iron-built ship *Waverley*, commanded by Captain Rose, had been chartered at Shanghai to carry about four hundred soldiers of the Chinese Contingent, recently raised at that port, to Swatow. She had been imperfectly ballasted, and in a heavy gale of wind, on the 19th of November, in lat. 23 N., distant about 45 miles from the coast, she was thrown on her beam-ends, and her ballast (mud) shifting rendered it impossible for Captain Rose and his crew to right her. In this condition she remained for many hours, when the English schooner *Nora*, Captain Foster, bore down to her aid, and contrived to get close alongside the ship, and rescue Captain Rose, his officer and crew, and about 300 of the soldiers, being all they could get on board, in consequence of the continued severity of the gale, and they were obliged to leave her to her fate, with 100 souls clinging to the rigging. The *Nora* immediately made for Foo Choo Foo, and the authorities at once dispatched a steamer in search of the wreck; but before she could come up with it the wreck was fallen in with by the *Intrepid*, Captain Gardner, who succeeded in saving the remainder of the high-seas crew. The brig *Catherine*, Captain Grandison, master, of London, when off Flamborough Head, between three and four o'clock on the morning of Thursday week, came in collision with the *Westmoreland*, bound to the Tyne Light. The *Catherine* immediately began to fill, and in a short time foundered. With the exception of the master, the crew got on board the *Westmoreland*. Captain Grandison, while in the water, managed to secure himself to the bowsprit of the *Westmoreland*, which had been carried away, and he was eventually picked up by a boat from the *Westmoreland*, which put into Whitby. On the night of Thursday week a fine steamer, called the *Waverley*, bound to Ramsgate from Ayr, when some ten miles off Point Lynce, was in contact with the *Westmoreland*, and, having lost her way, she had shortly afterwards to be abandoned by her crew, and on board the *Majestic*, and were landed at Liverpool by a steam tug.—The *Duke of Argyll*, Glasgow and Stornoway steamer, was lost last week. She was on a passage to the latter port, with her usual complement of passengers and cargo. In the course of Wednesday evening, in consequence of the weather becoming bad, she came to anchor in the bay of Salen, Sound of Mull, off Kintyre. During the night the wind shifted, and the ill-fated ship swung at her anchors and struck on a sunken reef. There was just time to get out the boats, and rescue the passengers and crew, when the ship went down.



HOUSE AT CAWNPORE, THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRE.

CAWNPORE.

THE murder of the garrison of Cawnpore, and of the wives and children of the English who had the misfortune to rely upon the word of that miscreant Nana Sahib, is the most melancholy episode in a rebellion abounding with horrors. The account of the defence of Cawnpore by Sir Hugh Wheeler is thus described in the *Friend of India*:-

"When the news of the mutiny at Meerut reached Sir Hugh, he was in a town of 100,000 people, many of them armed and many of them Mussulmans: he had no fort; and his troops were disaffected sepoys. Nevertheless, by the mere force of character and the display of unshaken courage and confidence, he overawed the minds of all around him, and held his position till the 5th of June. All that time he had with him a few Europeans who had been hastened up by the dak carriages from Benares; but the whole force, consisting of soldiers of the Queen's 84th and the Madras Fusiliers, and some artillerymen, did not exceed 150 men. The sepoys mutinied, and then he had only this force of 150 men to rely on, with about forty officers of various regiments. With this small body of troops he had to protect the depot of the Queen's 32nd, consisting of 120 women and children, and the whole Christian population of the place, which included civilians, merchants, shopkeepers, engineers, clerks, pensioners, and their families, to the number of nearly 400 souls. He had very short supplies of food

and ammunition, and he was separated from the Ganges by a road, and by a line of houses with their compounds. Against him were assembled a body of men probably exceeding four thousand in number, animated with fanatical rage, well supplied with ammunition, assisted by artillery, and led by a miscreant capable of any atrocity and mad with disappointed ambition. Lucknow was not fifty miles off, but no help could be expected from that quarter; and relief from Allahabad was soon rendered doubtful by the tidings that there had been a mutiny there, and that a large body of insurgents had assembled in the city. From the first it was doubtful if the intrenchments could be held for two weeks, but, when the enemy obtained mortars and sent shells among the crowded garrison, every day's resistance was protracted in despair. Many officers fell; the supplies were exhausted; all hope of relief seemed gone; the news of approaching help from the Delhi force which once reached them proved false; and it was resolved to make a sally, and, if possible, drive off the assailants. It may be supposed that everything which human daring could do was done that day, but the forces of the enemy were overwhelming, they were enabled to use their artillery, and the dauntless leader of our countrymen fell mortally wounded. He was carried back to die, and then, reduced to the last extremity, the small remnant of the troops made terms, securing a safe passage down the river for the women and children, and all their other companions. This was on the 27th June. It was the only resource

left. But it only adds one more to the long catalogue of proofs that it is infatuation to trust a Mahratta. Nana Sahib well knew how to keep the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope. He let the whole party embark and depart, and mocked them by permitting them also to take the treasure from their intrenchments. Then came the moment for successful treachery. Suddenly his guns opened on the helpless fugitives. Some of them attempted to escape to the opposite side, but there they were met by cavalry, who waded into the water to hasten the work of destruction. One boat, which escaped some miles, was brought back, and doubtless completed the satanic joy of the assassin."

The remembrance of the deeds of horror perpetrated upon our unhappy countrywomen at Cawnpore is too deeply engraven upon the hearts of the British people ever to be effaced. Suffice it to say that, when General Havelock and his victorious little army entered Cawnpore, they found it a heap of blackened ruins. Not a single European—man, woman, or child—was spared. There were about two hundred and forty women and children in the city, officers' and soldiers' wives, and Nana Sahib ordered all to be slain.

The accompanying is a Sketch of the House in Cawnpore in which upwards of 200 men, women, and children, were murdered by order of the Rajah of Bithoor (the Nana Sahib). The house is built in the form of a square, three sides of which are composed of rooms, and the fourth side is a high wall, with a door in it, and a court in the centre. The greater portion of the unfortunate sufferers were those whom the Nana had induced by a treaty to quit the intrenchments, and were the survivors of his breach of that treaty when they were fired upon in the boats which were to take them to Allahabad. From the boats they were brought back and placed in this house, with bread, water, and salt to live upon. In addition to these there were the officers, with their wives and families, who had fled from Futtyghur (about forty-seven altogether in number) who were seized whilst coming down the river in boats, and brought into Cawnpore. About fifty or sixty yards from the house is a deep well, into which were thrown the mangled remains of the unfortunate victims. When General Havelock's force entered Cawnpore, and drove the rebels out of it, after an action of nearly three hours' duration, the limbs of the murdered people were seen floating in the well, and some were strewed about on the ground near it. These latter were collected, and properly buried, and the well has been filled up. The floors of the house and court inside were covered with mats, ladies' and children's dresses, shoes, bonnets, &c.; long tresses of hair, books, &c., all saturated with blood; and the walls and pillars were daubed and sprinkled with blood, which must have flowed in rivulets. When the Nana heard that General Havelock's force was only one day's march from Cawnpore, he ordered butchers and others, with swords, to go and murder his victims. They rushed into the house, and literally hacked them to pieces.

The subjoined Plan shows Sir H. Wheeler's position at Cawnpore, and the points occupied by, and lines of fire of, the rebels. Held by the British from the 5th to the 27th June. The intrenchment (so called) was a shallow trench, scarcely 4 feet high from the bottom of the ditch; the guns (aa) were without any cover. b. A thatched barrack, burnt the second day by a shell: in it all the medical stores were destroyed. c. Well, exposed to fire from several sides. d. Well, into which our dead were cast at night.

BRIGADIER JAMES HOPE GRANT, C.B., of the 9th Lancers, who defeated the Gwalior mutineers at Seral Ghaut, on the Ganges, is in the prime of life, having been in the army just over thirty years, and well accustomed to Indian warfare, having been in that country since 1842, when he accompanied his regiment there. He served during the war in China, as brigade-major to General Lord Saltoun, and was present at the assault and capture of Chin Kiang Foo, and at the landing before Nankin. As Major of his regiment he served with distinction at Sobraon in 1846; and in the second war, in 1848 and 1849, he commanded his regiment in those campaigns, including the passage of the Chenab at Ramnuggur, where the gallant Havelock, brother of the brave hero whom the nation now deploras, fell. He also took part at Chillianwallah, and was also present at the battle of Goojerat. At the outbreak of the mutiny Colonel Grant was stationed at the headquarters of the 9th Lancers, at Umballah, and when the focus of the revolt appeared at Delhi, he was ordered down with his regiment. At the assault on that city he commanded the cavalry brigade in the column selected by General Sir. A. Wilson to attack Kissengunge. After the assault and capture of the city Brigadier Grant removed to the scene of active duty at Cawnpore.



PLAN OF SIR HUGH WHEELER'S POSITION AT CAWNPORE.



THE RANA OF OODIPOOR.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W CARPENTER, JUN

Amia, daughter of Sir John Palmer, Bart.

TING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c, 243.

REEVES' DRAWING PENCILS.
In every degree of shade.
112, Ch. Avenue, London, E.C.

HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED

PETERS and UNDERWOOD respectfully
invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive stock of

TEETH.—S. New Burlington-street.—By
DR. ROGER'S improved method of fixing **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**,
 the loose teeth and roots remaining are reconsolidated and rendered
 useful for mastication. No springs or wires or any painful opera-
 tion required; they resemble the natural teeth so completely as to
 defy detection, and for comfort and durability stand pre-eminent.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION by
CONGELATION.—Mr. EDWIN WILLIAMS, Surgeon-
Dentist, Operates at 21, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.
Artificial Teeth on the most approved Principles. A pamphlet by post
for 6d.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Now ready, price 3s.
AN ODE on the MARRIAGE of
H.R.H.
THE PRINCESS ROYAL
BY
OCTAVIUS HOOKE, Esq.
L. BOUTH, 307, Regent-st., W.

Just published, in 1 vol., price 7s. 6d.
UBIQUE. By J. W. CLAYTON, Esq.
(late Captain of the 13th Light Dragoons), Author of "Letters from the Nile."
"The language is forcible, the incidents spirit-stirring, the description of men and manners in the Camp, at country quarters, and in the field, are extremely graphic, the work reflects great credit on the author, and we can strongly recommend it to our readers as a very good and clever literary production."—*Sunday Times*
C. J. SKEET, King William-st., Strand.

In royal 8vo. in illustrated cover, price 1s. 6d. each.
ANY of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.
With his latest Introductions and Notes.
Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.
ADELE. By JULIA KAVANAGH,
Author of "Nathalie" &c.
Also, now ready, in one vol., 10s. 6d. bound.
A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.
By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, 27th Edition, in 1 vol., royal 8vo., with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, with gilt edges.
LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE
for 1858, under the special patronage of her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Corrected throughout by the Nobility.
"Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage is the most elegant and accurate, and the best of its class."—*Me. Reviewer*
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Is published This Day.
THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCV.,
CONTENTS:—
I. Difficulties of Railway Engineering.
II. The Peerage of England.
III. Tobias Smollett.
IV. Willshire.
V. Church Extension.
VI. Sense of Pain in Men and mals.
VII. Woolwich Arsenal.
VIII. The Future Management of India.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

GENERAL JACOB on the INDIAN ARMY.
Just published, in demy 8vo., with Notes by the Author, price 2s. 6d. sewed.
TRACTS on the NATIVE ARMY of INDIA: its Organisation and Discipline. By Brigadier-General JOHN JACOB, C.B. &c.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

10th Edition, handsomely bound, pp. 646, price 4s. 6d.
DE PORQUET'S FRENCH and ENGLISH and ENGLISH and FRENCH POCKET DICTIONARY, with Idioms, Proverbs, Tables of Foreign Coins, Weights, and Measures, &c.
Large clear type.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; and may be had of the Author, at his scholastic Agency, 14, Tavistock-st., Covent-garden.

SCHOOL BOOKS BY W. PINNOCK.
A COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE: with Exercises written in a Familiar Style: accompanied with Questions for Examination, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. Intended for the Use of Schools, and for Private Tuition. By W. PINNOCK. Eighth Edition, enlarged, now ready. 12mo. 4s. 6d., roan.
Also, by the same Author.
GRAMMAR of MODERN GEOGRAPHY. With Maps, Views, and Costumes. 18mo. 5s. 6d., roan.
GRAMMAR of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. With Maps, Views, and Costumes. 18mo. 4s. 6d., roan.
GRAMMAR of SACRED GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY. With Maps, Views, and Costumes. 18mo. 4s. 6d., roan.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

SCHOOL BOOKS BY WILLIAM BUTLER.
Edited by THOMAS BOURN.
CHRONOLOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES. 13th Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d. bd.
EXERCISES on the GLOBES and MAPS. With Questions for EXAMINATION. 16th Edition. 12mo. 6s. bd.
A KEY to the EXERCISES on the GLOBES. 2s. 6d. sewed.
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS in ENGLISH HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY. 6th Edition. 12mo. 4s. bd.
GEOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES on the NEW TESTAMENT. 6th Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bd.
ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS. 14th Edition. 12mo. 6s. bd.
ARITHMETICAL TABLES, &c. 26th Edition. 4d.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS.
GEOGRAPHY for BEGINNERS. Price 1s.
A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. Twenty-fourth Edition. 3s. 6d.; with Maps, 5s. 6d.
A SCHOOL ATLAS. Plain, 2s. 6d.; Coloured, 4s.
THE YOUNG COMPOSER. Twentieth Edition. 1s. 6d.
A KEY to the YOUNG COMPOSER. 3s.
ALLEN'S SELECT ENGLISH POETRY. Ninth Edition. 4s.
ALLEN'S EUTROPIUS, with Dictionary. 3s.
ALLEN and CORNWELL'S GRAMMAR. Twenty-sixth Edition. Ref. 2s.; cloth, 1s. 9d.
GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS. Thirtieth Edition. Cloth, 1s.; sewed, 9d.
THE SCIENCE of ARITHMETIC. Third Edition. 4s. 6d.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd; W. P. Kennedy.

A THUNDERBOLT for ROME, proving that all the Errors and Idolatries of the Romish Church proceed from one cause, and that the whole is to be eradicated by one simple Remedy. By C. VINES, Professor of Theology. Just published, price 4s.—J. F. SHAW, 36, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published, Fourteenth Edition, 8vo. bound, price 16s., post-free.
HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE By J. LAURIE, M.D. Devoid of all technicalities. No medicine is prescribed without the indication for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent work for families, emigrants, and missionaries. A Medicine Chest for this work, price 5s.

AN EPITOME of the ABOVE. Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing this treatment in family practice. A Case for this work, price 25s. Carriage-free on receipt of Post-office order.
New Edition, enlarged, 32mo. bound, price 1s. free by post.
HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY GUIDE: containing Simple Directions for the Domestic Treatment of Ordinary Affections. A Chest of Medicine for this work, price 21s.

Just published, price 1s. free by post.
HOMOEOPATHY: GENERAL COMPLAINTS: Plain Directions for their Treatment with 12 Medicines. A Case of Medicine for this work, price 12s.

HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT of INDIGESTION, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids (Piles) By W. MORGAN, M.D. Directions for the treatment of these Common Disorders. Rules for Diet. Receipts for Remedies which may be safely taken by persons suffering from these complaints.
LEATH and BOSS, 5, St. Paul's Ch.-yard; and 9, Vere-st., Oxford-st.

A NEW SYSTEM of MEDICINE.—The Antiseptic Treatment for long-standing Disorders. A Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post-free, 1s. By W. WASHINGTON EVANS, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

New Edition, this day, price 5s. 6d.; by post 6s. in stamps.
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, &c., successfully TREATED by INHALATION, or Remedies Brought into the Lungs. By ALFRED MADDOCK, M.D. 31, Great-street, about 90 cases of recovery.
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

Price 3d.
THE SCINDE RAILWAY and INDUS
FLOTILLA COMPANIES: their Futility and Helplessness demonstrated; also an Exposure of the Delusion which exists respecting the Five per Cent Guarantee which induces no dividend whatever to the respective shareholders. By S. M. CLARKE, East India Merchant, Te-hawar, Murree Hill, Royal Hindoo, and Lahore.
London: RICHARDSON, BROTHERS, 23, Cornhill.

BRICK-MAKING MACHINES, adapted for the days they are to work, and every information on Pottery, Machinery, and Works. The Society of Arts Prize Essay "on Brick-making," post-free, 1s. 2d.—Mr. HUMPHREY CLAMBERLAIN, Kempsey, near Worcester.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

D'ALBERT'S ALBUM for 1858.—The most splendid Musical Work ever produced, surpassing all this popular Composer's previous Albums. The cover is in the most elaborate and gorgeous style, the binding in watered silk; and the coloured illustrations are in the greatest variety. By Mr. Brandard. M. D'Albert has composed especially for this Album a number of new Waltzes, new Quadrilles, Polkas, Mazurkas, &c.; and the publishers feel confident in announcing it as the most attractive Musical Present ever published. Price 21s. Sent free.
CHAPEL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S TROVATORE WALTZES.
Price 4s. Solo or Duo, post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S PICTORIAL QUADRILLES.
Price 4s. each, Solo or Duo.
2. Cook's Edition.
3. Whistling.
The above have six beautiful illustrations in colours by Brandard to each Quadrille, specially adapted for presents.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S SOLDIER'S POLKA, companion and rival to the celebrated Sultan's Polka, the most popular Polka of all polkas. Price 3s. each, post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S PRINCESS ROYAL POLKA, with an exquisite Portrait of the Princess in Colours, by BRANDARD. Price 3s., 4s. or Duo, post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S PRINCE of PRUSSIA'S WALTZ, with a Companion Portrait, by BRANDARD, to the Princess Royal. Price 4s., Solo or Duo, post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIOS for THREE SISTERS on one PIANO-FORTE, arranged in an easy and brilliant style. Price 4s. each, post-free.
D'Albert's Mountain Daisy Waltz.
D'Albert's Bonnie Dundee Quadrille.
D'Albert's Bo-Peep Quadrille.
D'Albert's Como Quadrille.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' HUGUENOTS
FANTASIA on the most admired Airs from this favourite Opera for the Pianoforte. Price 1s. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE RELIEF of LUCKNOW; a Characteristic Fantasia for the Pianoforte. By C. M. E. OLIVER. Price 4s. post-free. Descriptive of that interesting episode in the history of the Indian Mutiny, witnessed by a Scotch woman, chosen the heroine of the nation's legends, by describing that, amidst the din of war, her ears could discern the sighs of the far-distant but advancing Highlanders.—CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG, THE BRAVE OLD TEMERAIRE. Composed by J. W. HOBBS. Price 2s.; illustrated, 3s. 6d. This highly effective song was sung by Mr. Winn at Mr. Distin's farrowell concert at the Crystal Palace to an audience of nearly 20,000 persons. It was enthusiastically received, and pronounced to be worthy of ranking with our best national airs.
London: DUFF and HOBSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.
Written and composed by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq. Price 2s. 6d. This elegant ballad may be considered Lover's happiest composition. Words and music are equally pleasing, and ensure its becoming a general favourite. Postage-free.
London: DUFF and HOBSON, 65, Oxford-street.

SONGS OF THE SEASONS.—SPRING
BLOSSOMS, SUMMER ROSES, AUTUMN FRUITS, and WINTER EVERGREENS. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. each. These songs possess attractions seldom before obtained. The Words, by Carpenter, are extremely interesting, and have suggested to Mr. Glover melodies of the most fascinating character, while the illustrations by Parker are superb.
DUFF and HOBSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, DELHI Composed by JOHN L. HATTON. Price 2s., postage-free. This air is composed in Hatton's best style, as a national song it will rank with "The Brave Old Temeraire," "The Death of Nelson," "The Siege of Barr," &c. The music is very pleasing.
DUFF and HOBSON, 65, Oxford-street.

THE CHRISTMAS-TREE POLKA. By HENRY FARMER. Price 3s., postage-free. This lively and animated Polka has become a great favourite; and "The Break of Day Schottische" rank among the most popular dances of the season.—DUFF and HOBSON, 65, Oxford-street.

I HAVE ALWAYS A WELCOME FOR
THEE.—New Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published. "One of the sweetest ballads of the day."—*Review*. Price 2s.; free for stamps.—W. WILLIAMS, 221, Tottenham-court-road.

THE LION-HUNTER GALOP. By LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published. "A sparkling and effective Galop."—*Review*. Price 7s. 6d.; free for stamps.
W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

LANGTON WILLIAMS' NEW REDOWA, "The Village Queen." This is the gem of the season, both in music and illustration.—W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road. Price 2s. 6d.; free for stamps.

THE ROYAL WEDDING QUADRILLE.
Composed by LANGTON WILLIAMS, in Honour of the auspicious Marriage of our beloved Princess Royal. Splendidly illustrated with portraits of the Royal pair, by BRANDARD. Price 4s. Free for stamps.
W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

THE ROSE of ENGLAND, OUR BONNY
ENGLISH ROSE, price 2s., with a beautifully-illustrated Portrait of the PRINCESS ROYAL, by BRANDARD, price 2s. The celebrated English national song sung at the great City festivals given at the City of London in honour of the birthday of the Princess Royal with enthusiastic enthusiasm, by the "Pilot," price 2s.—LEON LEE, Metropolitan Musical Repository, 48, Abchurch-lane.

NEW PATRIOTIC SONG.—The BRAVEST of the BRAVE. Song by Miss Reeves. Composed, not most respectfully dedicated to the Commander-in-Chief by EDWARD CARD, Musician in Ordinary to her Majesty. Price 2s. This is a most delightful and cheering song, will be sung by every body and most appropriate tribute to our brave army, who have so nobly and gallantly gained the laurels of victory as the BRAVEST of the BRAVE.

THE CHURCH at CAWNPUR. Written by FANNY E. LACY, composed by K. W. D. L. CARD, Musician in Ordinary to her Majesty. Beautifully illustrated in colours by JOHN BRANDARD, with the New Church of Cawnpur. Price 2s. This beautiful set of songs will be found dear to the heart and expression—a consolation for the loss of dear friends at Cawnpur.
THE BRAVEST of the BRAVE. QUADRILLES (Militaire). By ALFRED ARCHEL. Splendidly illustrated by JOHN BRANDARD. 3s. With Portraits of General Havelock, Wilson, Outram, Nicholson, Neil, and Sir Colin Campbell. A spirited set of military quadrilles, full of life, and worthy the deeds of the brave of the brave.

THE BATTLE MARCH, descriptive of the triumphant Entry into Delhi, most beautifully illustrated by JOHN BRANDARD, price 2s. 6d. Splendidly arranged by JOHN BRIDHAM, Author of the celebrated "Indian March."
"This is a March descriptive of the triumphant entry of the British forces into Delhi. As a piece of descriptive music, it is entitled to stand next to the 'Battle of France.' It is exceedingly effective throughout. The 'Indian Air' introduced as proceeding from the mutineers within the walls of Delhi, is a novelty—and a charming novelty, too; while the 'Flight of the Mutineers' is an entirely suggestive of the last hour which it was a 'tearful' March. The march appropriately winds up with a pleasing arrangement of the well-known air, 'The Cam bells are coming.'"
The UNION WALTZES. By JOHN BRIDHAM, Author of the celebrated "La Belle Ronnette Polka." 3s.; Duets, 4s. These charming waltzes have become universally popular. These last freshness and originality to Mr. Bridham's compositions that is quite unexampled, and gives his compositions a new and fresh ball-room. London: LEON LEE, Metropolitan Musical Repository, 41, Albemarle-street. W. where may also be had.
A New Edition of THE DAYS of QUEEN VICTORIA, for the Pianoforte. Price 2s. 6d.

THE HIGHLAND RESCUE: An Incident
at Lucknow. Poetry by CARPENTER, Music by JOHN BLOCKLEY. 2s. 6d., illustrated. "Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear it? It's the Slogan o' the Highlanders. We're saved! we're saved!"
ANDERSON, 210, Regent-street.

THE HIDE-AND-SEEK POLKA. By P. A. BLOCKLEY. Illustrated in Colours. Price 2s. 6d. A charming Polka, with a very pleasing and elegant frontispiece.
ANDERSON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street.

THREE GUINEAS' WORTH of MUSIC
given to all subscribers to JULLIEN and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY. Prospectus sent free on application to 214, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

HENRY FARMER'S BIJOU of DANCE
MUSIC for 1858, with six beautiful illustrations by BRANDARD. Price 10s. 6d.; forming one of the cheapest and most elegant presents of the season.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, E.C.

HENRY FARMER'S WILD BRIAR
WALTZ, just published, beautifully illustrated in Colours. Price, Solo or Duo, 4s., post-free.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, E.C.

HENRY FARMER'S IL TROVATORE
QUADRILLES, just published, beautifully illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Price, Solo, 3s.; Duo, 4s.; post-free.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, E.C.

HENRY FARMER'S PIANOFORTE
TUTOR. Price 4s. "This is decidedly the most useful and best instruction book for the pianoforte we have seen."—*Musical Review*.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, E.C.

HENRY FARMER'S FANTASIA on AIRS
from VERDI'S Opera TROVATORE. Easy and effective. Price 2s. 6d., post-free.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, E.C.

HENRY FARMER'S "ADA" VALSE.
Illustrated in Colours, by Brandard. Solo, 4s.; Duo, 4s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

ROW, ROW, HOMEWARD WE GO!
River Song. By CARPENTER and SPURLE. Price 2s., post-free. A composition of much beauty, and becoming immensely popular, the melody being charmingly simple and graceful.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

JULLIEN'S NEW ENGLISH LANCERS.
Illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Just published. Price 4s.; septet parts, 3s. 6d., octet parts, 4s. 6d.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

JULLIEN'S NEW FRENCH LANCERS.
Illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Just published. Price 4s., postage free.—JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

A SECOND EDITION of the VERDI
ALBUM is published this day, splendidly bound in crimson and gold. Price 7s. 6d. The original edition, at 6s., may still be had.
BOOSEY and SONS' Musical Library, 24, Holles-street.

MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT
WORDS. Edited by J. W. DAVISON; with Preface and Portrait. The Six Books complete in one volume, splendidly bound in crimson and gold. Price 7s. 6d., post-free.
BOOSEY and SONS' Musical Library, Holles-street.

GRAND MARTIAL FANTAISIE on
PRUSSIAN NATIONAL AIRS.—Composed for the occasion of the Marriage of the Princess Royal, by MADAME OURY. Price 4s. BOOSEY and SONS' Musical Library, Holles-street.

CHEAP COLLECTION of DANCE MUSIC.
By LAURENT.—Just ready, price 5s. In illustrated cover (75 pages), Henri Laurent's Album of Dance Music, containing sixteen popular Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas, Galos, and Varsovianas, as performed by the author's band at the Queen's state Ball, and at all the theatres and places of amusement in London and the provinces.
BOOSEY and SONS' Musical Library, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.—An Annual Subscriber of Two Guineas has command of above 100,000 English and Foreign Works, and is allowed the continual use of Three Guineas' worth of Music in the Country, or Two Guineas' worth in London. Country Parcels dispatched with the greatest promptitude. Full particulars by post.—Holles-street, W.

THE ROYAL BRIDE VARSOVIANA.
By P. A. BLOCKLEY. Illustrated in Colours. Price 2s. "The best dancing Varsoviana we have yet seen."
CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

JESSIE'S DREAM: A Story of the Relief
of Lucknow. Composed by JOHN BLOCKLEY. 2s. 6d., illustrated. "One of the most touching ballads of modern times."
CRAMER and BEALE, 201, Regent-street.

MARRIAGE of the PRINCESS ROYAL.—THE ROSE of CASTLE B. Ladies' new and popular song, will be performed, by command, at one of the State Performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, on the occasion of the Royal Wedding. Also the Quadrilles and Waltzes from "The Rose of Castle B." arranged by J. Callcott, will be performed at Her Majesty's Grand State Ball at Buckingham Palace. The whole of the Vocal Music of "The Rose of Castle B." and all the arrangements for the Pianoforte, by Callcott, Fawcett, Osborne, Mmes. Oury, Hummel, &c., are published by CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street. The Opera complete, for voice and piano, 21s.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—RING OUT
OLD ENGLAND'S BELLS.—National Song, on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal, embellished with a beautiful Portrait of the Royal Bride. Written by J. W. DAVISON; Composed by W. H. MAYNARD. Price 2s. 6d.
CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

OPERAS as Piano Solo in the PIANISTA.
2s. each, enlarged series.—Sonnambula, Norma, Puritani, La Fida, Trovatore, Traviata, Rigoletto, Nino, Lom'ardi, Don Giovanni, Robert le Diable, L'Etoile du Nord, Fidelio, Puritana, and fifty other Operas, 2s. each; or post-free, twenty-four stamps.—GAY and Co., 67, Paternoster-row.—Catalogue gratis.

JULLIEN and CO.'S CORNET-A-PISTONS,
Approved and tried by HER KENNEDY.
Manufactured by ANTOINE COURTOIS.
No 1.—The Drawing-room Cornet-A-Pistons (by Antoine Courtois), used by Her Majesty. .. 25 8 0
2.—The Concert-room Cornet-A-Pistons (by Antoine Courtois), used by Her Majesty at M. Jullien's Concerts. .. 8 8 0
3.—The Military Cornet-A-Pistons. .. 5 5 0
4.—The Amateur Cornet-A-Pistons. .. 5 5 0
5.—The Navy Cornet-A-Pistons. .. 4 4 0
6.—The Ordinary Cornet-A-Pistons (First quality). .. 3 3 0
7.—The Ordinary Cornet-A-Pistons (Second quality). .. 2 2 0
List of Prices, with Drawings of the Instruments, may be had on application.—JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street, W.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANO.
FORTE, price Fifty Guineas.—This instrument has (unlike the ordinary Cottage Pianofortes) three Sticks and the fullest Grand compass of seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description, the tone is clear, full, and rich, and the power equal to that of a Richard Grand. The case is of the most elegant construction, in rosewood, the touch elastic, and the repetition very rapid. Every possible precaution has been taken to ensure its standing well in tune. Chappell and Co. especially invite the attention of the public, the profession, and merchants to the Foreign Model, feeling assured that no Pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.—50, New Bond-street, London.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill,
London, for the Sale of Musical Boxes, made by the celebrated Messrs. NICOLLE (Paris), of Geneva, containing operas, national, favourite, and sacred airs. List of tunes and prices gratis.

MUSICAL BOX REPOSITORY, 32,
Lodge-street (near St. Paul's).—WALFIS and M'CULLOCH, no direct importers of NICOLLE'S FINEST Celebrated MUSICAL BOXES, playing brilliantly the best Popular, Operatic, and Sacred Music. Large sizes, Four Airs, £1; Six, 16s.; Eight, £2; Twelve Airs, £12. Small boxes, Two Tunes, 1s. 6d. and 1s.; Three, 3s.; Four, 4s. Catalogues of Tunes gratis and post-free, on application.

PIANOFORTES.—PUBLIC ATTENTION.
Some splendid Rosewood and Walnut-tree Cottages and Piccolos, 64 octaves, with all the latest improvements, have only been used a few months, from 19 Guineas. —At JULLIEN'S Old-Established Pianoforte Warehouse, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge. Inspectors for hire.

H. TOLKIEN'S IRRESISTIBLE PIANO-FORTE, with Treble and Bass Brackets, height 4 feet, depth 23 inches, by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—This beautiful instrument is superior in power to any other piano, for quality of tone unequalled, and its durability unquestionable. For extreme climate it is invaluable. The price is low. Books with drawings and description, post-free. At H. Tolkien's old-established Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

H. TOLKIEN'S 25-Guinea Royal MINUTO
PIANOFORTES, 64 octaves, height 3 ft. 10 in.—H. T., the original maker of a twenty-five Guinea Pianoforte, has, by the care he has devoted to all branches of the manufacture, obtained the highest commendations throughout the universe for his instruments, unequalled in durability and economy of sound, more especially for their excellence in standing in tune in the various climates of our colonies; in elegant walnut, rosewood, and mahogany cases, packed abroad for 12 lbs. extra.—H. TOLKIEN'S Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.—PIANOFORTES for HIRE.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE!!!

THE PRINCESS'S OPERA CLOAK.
Now ready,
A splendid assortment of colours in the above Novelty, richly trimmed and wadded.
Price 4 Guineas.
Address: RUMBELL and OWEN,
Pantheon Hall of Commerce,
77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.
N.B. The Princess's Opera Cloak is the most recherché and economical Opera Mantle of the season.

THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d.
Black, White and Coloured, in every size, are the most Beautiful Gloves to be procured.
ANY PRICED!
Address: RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London, N.B.—Sample Pairs forwarded for two extra stamps.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET.
A very pretty shape just from Paris.
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.
The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced: it is trimmed with Ribbon. To be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure.
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.
Post-office Orders payable to James Reid, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK VELVET JACKET
Chosen by the Princess Royal.
The shape is chaste, simple, and elegant, without ornament.
The price is 4 Guineas.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET,
just imported, a perfectly new shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new detached needle. Price 1s. 6d., by post 14 stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

NEW FRENCH UNDERSLEEVES, very elegant, and a great comfort. The colours are Cherry, French blue, Rose, Emerald, Canary, Sea-foam, Brown, Ruby, Violet, French Grey, Pink, Sky Blue and Black. Price 1s. 6d.; post free for 22 stamps. Scarfs to match the same 1s. 6d. each. The same sleeve and Scarf, very warm, in all the Clan Tartans, the Rob Roy, Forty-second, Argyle, Campbell, &c., at the same price.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

ABERDEEN LINDSAY WOOLSEY PETTICOATS.—The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, who act as Agents for various Paris houses for the purchase of British goods here, were commissioned to buy 11,000 ABERDEEN LINDSAY WOOLSEY PETTICOATS for M. Basse, Rue de Rivoli, Paris. He has since failed, the petticoats are therefore thrown on their hands. Not knowing what to do with them, they have determined to offer them to the public at 10s. 9d. each. The intended price was one guinea. They are made up according to the latest fashion suitable for the Paris trade. With patent steel springs, and thinned, they cause the dress to stand out and set in, and are graceful and elegant.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street, London.

LADIES' DRESSING-GOWNS.—The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have purchased the Stock of rich Cashmere Dressing-gowns of the designs of M. Demainville, bankrupt, Paris. The designs are most magnificent, and of the finest quality, made by first-class French Artiste in a very superior style. The price is 21s. 6d. Never sold under three guineas.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LADIES' DRESSING-GOWNS.—The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have also purchased the Plain Wool and French Merino Dressing-Gowns lately belonging to the same parties. They are made of the purest wool, and woven very fine. The make is strikingly new. Price 21s. 6d.—reduced from 65s.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.
Last Year's Selling Off at ridiculous prices for such goods.
Patterns post-free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!! GLOVES!!!
PARIS and GREENVILLE.
Messrs. DE LA FOSSE and CO. of Paris, have assigned to us the remaining portion of their Autumn and Winter KID GLOVES. We are now selling them at such prices as will ensure a speedy clearance of the stock.
Ladies' Alpine .. 1s. 0d. pair; 10s. 9d. doz.; were 1s. 6d. pair.
" Grenoble .. 1s. 0d. .. 10s. 9d. .. 2s. 0d.
" Paris .. 2s. 0d. .. 21s. 0d. .. 2s. 0d.
" Best Paris .. 2s. 3d. .. 23s. 6d. .. 3s. 0d.
7000 dozen Gentlemen's, 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s.

PROPOSED TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

VARIOUS projects have at different times been brought before the public for the junction of the railway systems of France and England by means of a submarine tunnel between the two countries; but all these schemes, proposed by speculators of both nations, have been put forth without the necessary scientific information as to the nature of soils, &c., wanting which, the impression conveyed was that of a chimerical vision rather than of practicable reality.

A very complete project for this purpose, however, has recently been propounded in a remarkable work published by M. Thomé de Gamond, a French civil engineer, who has devoted upwards of twelve years to the study of the subject, and more particularly to the examination of the strata of the subsoil of the channel across which it is proposed to cut the submarine tunnel. It appears, as the result of these investigations, that the line of this tunnel would traverse a soil consisting of jurassic rocks interspersed with layers of impermeable clay, constituting a condition of things which is considered highly favourable for engineering works.

M. Thomé de Gamond's scheme was in the course of last year submitted to the French Government, which was at once struck with its great importance and utility, and appointed a commission for the purpose of examining into it. This commission is composed of men whose opinions deservedly carry great weight in the scientific world of Europe: for Department of Mining Engineering, the celebrated geologist, M. Elie de Beaumont, and M. Combes, Professor of Mining Operations, and Inspector-General of Mines in France; for Engineering Works of Construction, M. Mallet, President of the General Council of Roads and Bridges, and M. Renaud, the celebrated engineer, so well known by the great works executed by him in the port of Havre; and for the Hydrographic Department, M. Keller, the celebrated hydrographic engineer to the Government, and author of a work on the currents of the Straits of Dover and in the German Ocean, which is highly esteemed by naval men.

This official commission, viewing the consideration of M. Thomé de Gamond's project in the important light it deserves, have concluded upon the desirableness of the further investigation of the subject being pursued jointly by the two Governments directly interested in it. The works proposed by the commissioners in furtherance of this end consist in the formation of two wells, or shafts, of ten feet diameter each, and lined with cast iron at the two extreme points of the proposed submarine-way, as indicated on the plan—the one at Point Eastware, between Dover and Folkestone; the other below Cape Grinez, near Boulogne, in France. The commissioners consider that these works are necessary, in order to establish the fundamental conditions in these important particulars:—

1. To take the vertical bearings of the strata of the soil on the axis of the channel; to verify the exact level and general inclination of the prolongations of the jurassic layers beneath the English coast; and to pierce experimental galleries beneath the sea, in the direction of the projected tunnel.
2. To ascertain, by means of a pumping apparatus, the relative force of the land springs which exist, or might exist, in the interstices of the strata, which all incline from east to west beneath the solid bulk of the English land.
3. To establish a competitive trial of the various machines, to be worked by steam power, destined for the expeditious cutting of the subterranean galleries, to be effected by a direct application of steel, without the intervention of powder, against the solid rock of stone and clay, and thus to establish summarily the question as to the time likely to be occupied in piercing the tunnel.

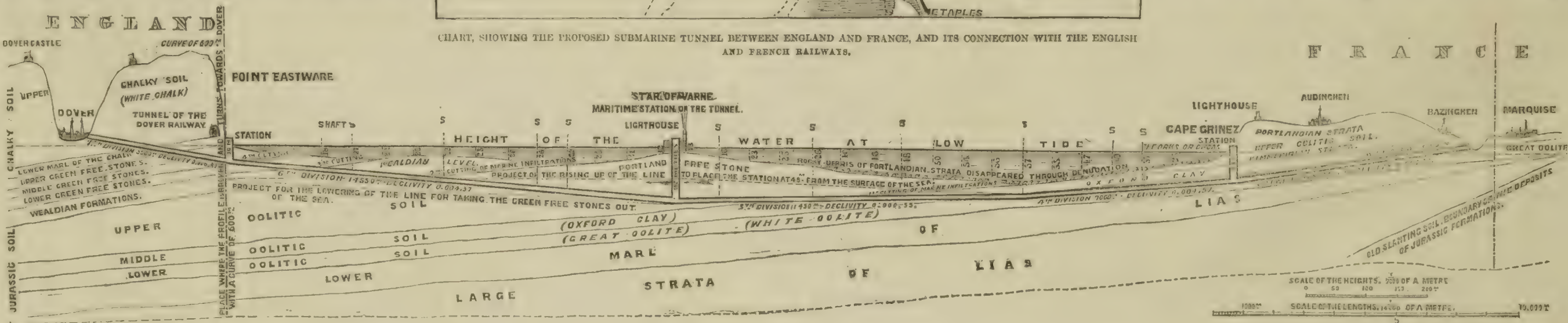
The commissioners estimate the necessary cost of these experimental works in the two countries at £20,000 sterling, and have concluded upon the desirableness of incurring it, expressing at the same time their wish that the English Government should be consulted, in order to ascertain to what extent it would be disposed to co-operate in a definite scheme of experimental works which may eventually lead to results of such considerable importance to the two nations.

The report of the Special Commission for the investigation of the proposed submarine tunnel has been submitted, by M. Rouher, Minister of Public Works, to the General Council of Roads and Bridges, and to the General Council of Mines, who have adopted in every point the conclusions of the commission, and have officially enforced the utility of the outlay proposed by the commissioners, which is fixed at the sum of £20,000 sterling (500,000 francs).

The Special Commission and the Governmental Councils above referred to have been very deeply impressed by the general bearing of the documents accumulated before



CHART, SHOWING THE PROPOSED SUBMARINE TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH RAILWAYS.



GEOLOGICAL SECTION, SHOWING THE PROPOSED SUBMARINE TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, BY M. A. THOME DE GAMOND.

them in the course of their investigations, and which indicate a very persevering spirit of research on the part of the projector. M. Rouher, the Minister of Public Works, has transmitted the thanks of the above Councils to M. Thomé de Gamond, in an official letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Sir,—I have caused to be examined by a Special Commission the project for a Submarine Tunnel between England and France which you submitted to his Majesty the Emperor.

I afterwards presented it successively for the deliberation of the General Council of Roads and Bridges, and of the General Council of Mines, and these Councils have concurred in requesting that thanks should be addressed to you for the persevering and conscientious researches on your part, which the works submitted by you to the Government testify.

I have also, Sir, individually, very attentively considered all the details of this matter, in the result of which I feel it to be my duty to concur most fully in the expressions of acknowledgment which the General Councils of Roads and Bridges, and of Mines, have proposed addressing to you for the researches to which you have devoted yourself.

Looking at the question as it stands, it appears to me, and such is your opinion also, that the only point for consideration is as to the execution of the work of which you have conceived the idea. To carry this into effect would, necessarily, in the first place, require the concurrence of the two countries interested in the project; but it seems to me that in the present state of things it would be highly interesting to make some subterranean surveys in the neighbourhood on either side of the Channel, by piercing channels to a certain distance under the sea, in order to ascertain the geological and petrological conditions of the soil which would have to be traversed. I am aware that you have already devoted your attention to the means necessary for carrying out such investigations. In the case of their being undertaken, whether in France or England, I shall take a lively interest in their results.

(Signed.) Rouher, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.

The projected undertaking consists of a tunnel twenty miles in length, with a double roadway, to be constructed through the midst of the soil beneath the bed of the sea, and the character of which has formed the especial subject of the investigations of the projector. This tunnel would be connected with the railways of England and France by means of gently-inclined ways of inferior gradation to those of ordinary inclines on railways. By means of this subterranean communication the Channel would be crossed in twenty-five minutes, and the journey from London to Paris accomplished in six hours.

The boring of the tunnel would be commenced simultaneously on both sides of the Channel, and at an intermediate point, situated on the summit of a hill beneath the sea, called Banc de Varne; upon the top of which would be constructed an island, with a small port, to facilitate the works, and which might afterwards be preserved if they were considered useful to navigation. The author of the project proposes further, with a view to expediting the works, to construct in the line across the Channel several other small islands, through which would be driven shafts, and thus to carry on the boring of the tunnel from a great number of points at once; by which means this great work of international communication might be completed in the course of a few years. But it is very certain that the number of these intermediate shafts might be very much reduced if engineering skill should succeed in constructing machines capable of boring the rocks with rapidity, after the manner which has been tried with much success in Piedmont for the boring of the great tunnel through Mount Cenis, which will be eight miles in length, without any intermediate shaft.

The realisation of this project would be attended by a double result of very great advantage to England. It would still preserve to this country for the future that maritime isolation which formed its strength throughout the past; for the situation of the tunnel beneath the bed of the sea would enable the Government on either coast, in case of war, as a means of defence, to inundate it immediately, by letting the sea into the building itself by means of valves prepared for the purpose. According to the calculations of the engineer the tunnel might be completely filled with water in the course of an hour, and afterwards three days would be required, with the mutual consent of the two Governments, to draw off the water, and re-establish the traffic. But, indeed, as a case of war has not occurred between the two countries during a period of forty years, it may be reasonably hoped, and upon still stronger grounds, that future generations may be preserved from this scourge.

The creation of this grand junction way would, also, on the other hand, prevent that commercial isolation of which England would otherwise be threatened by the completion of the great railway systems which connect the centre of Europe, without break or interruption, with the ports of the east and west of the Continent. The submarine tunnel, by putting the ports of England in direct connection with the commercial centres of Europe, in a situation of contiguity identical with that of the ports of the

Continent, would enable England to sustain with advantage the competition which cannot fail to be opened by the junction of the ports of the West with the centre of Europe by means of the railways which are in course of construction.

The interest, therefore, which attaches to this great project warrants the hope that the two Governments will cause the investigations already so happily commenced to be continued to the end. We are assured, indeed, that a specific agreement is in course of arrangement between the two Governments for the formation of an International High Commission, composed in part of the eminent men who assisted in the direction of the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris. This commission would direct, by a scheme of general instructions, the English and French engineers engaged in the experimental works, which would be carried on by each country according to its own peculiar practice and traditions. It is calculated that these works may occupy a couple of years, after which only would it be possible to pronounce with certainty as to the difficulties, the cost, and the length of time required for the execution of the projected work itself.

If the execution of this work should be accomplished at an early period, an extraordinary development of traffic between the two countries may be confidently expected, for already a very remarkable increase of this traffic is seen to take place as additional means of transport are completed. Down to the year 1830, when sailing-vessels were used, the number of travellers between the two countries was 80,000 annually. In 1840, under the régime of steam-packets, the numbers increased to 350,000 a year. Now that steam-packets are brought into combination with railways, the number of travellers has increased to 1,046,000 a year. It may fairly be calculated upon, therefore, that, when railways shall be united and combined in a continuous system, the increased rapidity and comfort resulting from such an arrangement will again induce a prodigious increase of traffic. It is certain, also, that the frequency of communication between the two nations has contributed in a high degree to augment their reciprocal esteem, and that the best means of cementing a lasting concord between them would be to facilitate by all available means peaceful intercommunication between their inhabitants.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS. THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Emperor opened the Chambers on Monday with the following address to the Senators and Deputies:—

At the annual meeting of the Chambers I render you an account of what has taken place during your absence, and I ask your support for the measures to be taken.

Since last year the Government has followed its regular and progressive march, exempt from all vain ostentation. It has often been pretended that to govern France it was necessary continually to keep the public mind alive with some great theatrical display. I think, on the contrary, that it suffices to endeavour exclusively to do good to deserve the confidence of the country. The action of the Government has consequently been confined to doing what was most necessary in the different branches of the Administration.

In the interests of agriculture, the exportation of and the distillation from grain have again been authorised; and the support of the Bank has given support to the landed interest. The cultivation of the Lands has commenced.

In public works the most important results are 1330 kilometres of railway thrown open in 1857 to traffic, and 2600 kilometres of new lines granted for construction; the floating-dock of St. Nazaire, and the canal from Caen to the sea thrown open to navigation; careful surveys made to prevent the scourge of inundations; improvement of our ports, and among others of Havre, Marseilles, Toulon, and Bayonne; in the north the east of France the working of new coal-mines; at Paris the completion of the Louvre and of a wing at Vincennes; finally, in the department of Lyons, quarters thrown open for the first time since centuries to the light of day, and throughout France religious edifices are being restored or restored.

Public instruction, protected by the State, is being developed by the side of free education honourably protected. The number of colleges has been increased by 1500. Education has become more moral and religious, with a tendency towards sound humanities and useful sciences. The College of France has been reorganised; elementary instruction is spreading far.

It is the wish of the Government that the principle of freedom of worship shall be sincerely admitted, without forgetting that the Roman Catholic religion is that of the great majority of Frenchmen. Therefore, this religion has never been more respected nor more unshackled.

The Municipal Councils meet without hindrance, and the Bishops enjoy the full plenitude of their sacred office. The Lutheran, Protestant, and Jewish confessions pay their just proportion of taxes to the State, and are equally protected.

The increase in the price of all necessities has compelled us since last year to augment the salaries of the lesser functionaries; the rations of the soldiers have been improved and the pay of subalterns increased.

The budget of 1859 provides for better payment for teachers and professors, and for magistrates. I may point out an increase of charitable societies—in the country those of the medical corporations, and in the towns the establishment of soup-kitchens. One million has been distributed in relief of the populations which have suffered most from want of work.

The budget of 1859 which will be laid before you will show a balance in favour of receipts, and the action of the sinking-fund can be renewed. On the close of accounts a reduction of the floating debt was assured. Commerce recently suffered a check, but the firm position it took up in the midst of what may be termed a universal crisis is, in the eyes of all, an honour for France, and justifies the economical principles advised by the Government in matters of commerce, finances, and credit.

The increase of direct and indirect revenue during the past year was 20,000,000 francs.

Among the various bills which will be submitted to you of general interest I mention a law on patents, a new military and naval code, a proposal to employ the 20,000,000 francs remaining from the loans on works to guard the towns against inundations.

Algeria, connected with France by electric wire, has afforded new glory to our troops by the submission of Kabylia. That expedition, skilfully planned and vigorously executed, has completed our domination. The army, which has no more enemies to overcome, will have to struggle against new difficulties in constructing railways, so necessary for the development of the prosperity of our colony.

In France the army will find in the camp of Châlons a grand school which will keep up the military spirit and standard at the high level it has attained.

The Emperor Napoleon bequeathed to his ancient companions in glory his private and other property. Under the Restoration it was absorbed by the State. It is to carry out in some measure that pious legacy that you, on the one hand, voted an annual sum of 8,000,000 francs for old soldiers, but nevertheless I wished that a medal should remind all who had served in our armies of their former leaders. More than 300,000 men in France and abroad have applied for this medal in remembrance of the Imperial epoch, and on receiving it they might exclaim with pride, "I also belonged to the Grand Army,"—words which, at Austerlitz, the Emperor had reason to point out to them as the advent of a title of nobility.

Our navy is occupied in its arsenals with those necessary changes which will enable it to maintain the honour of our flag on every sea. In China it is acting in concert with the English fleet to obtain redress for common grievances, and to avenge the blood of our missionaries who have been cruelly massacred.

The relations of France with foreign Powers were never on a better footing. Our ancient allies, true to the sentiments which sprang from a common cause, give us the same confidence as usual; and our new allies, by their straightforward and loyal conduct in all great questions, make us almost regret that we were their foes.

I was enabled to be convinced at Osborne, as well as at Stuttgart, that my desire to keep up the intimacy of old relations, as well as to form new ones, was equally shared by the chiefs of two great empires.

If the policy of France is appreciated as it deserves to be in Europe, it is because we have the common sense only to deal with questions which concern ourselves directly, either as a nation or as a great European Power. This is why I avoided interfering in the question of the Duchies which now agitates Germany; for that question, which is exclusively a German one, will remain so long as the integrity of Denmark is not threatened.

If, on the other hand, I took up the Neuchâtel question, it is because the King of Prussia asked for my *bons offices*, and I was happy on this occasion to contribute to the final settlement of a difference which might have become dangerous for the peace of Europe.

As regards the Principalities, astonishment has been expressed at our disagreement with many of our allies. The fact is that France, in her disinterested policy, has always advocated, in so much as treaties allowed her, the wishes of the populations which appealed to her. Nevertheless, the conferences which will shortly open at Paris will show in what conciliating spirit we work to attenuate the difficulties which are inseparable from a difference of opinion.

Such, gentlemen, is the résumé of our position. I might end my address here; but I think it useful, at the commencement of a new Legislature, to examine with you what we are and what we desire. It is only well-defined causes distinctly formulated that create profound convictions. It is only standards boldly unfurled which inspire sincere devotion.

What is the Empire? Is it a retrograde Government—an enemy of progress, desirous of suppressing generous impulses and of impeding the pacific extension of the great and civilising principles of 1789?

No; the Empire inscribes these principles as the motto of its Constitution. It frankly adopts everything of a nature to ennoble the heart or exalt the mind for what is good; but it is also the enemy of every abstract theory. It seeks a strong power, capable of overcoming the obstacles which might stop its advance, for—let us not forget it—the advance of every new Power is a long struggle.

Moreover, there is a truth inscribed upon every page of the history of France and of England—namely, that liberty without obstacles is impossible as long as there exists in a country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the Government; for then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, is nothing else in the hands of faction but a weapon of destruction.

Therefore, as I did not accept the power of the nation with a view to acquire that ephemeral popularity, the paltry prize of concessions exacted from weakness, but with a view one day to deserve the approbation of posterity by founding something lasting in France, I do not fear to declare to you to-day that the danger, no matter what is said to the contrary, does not exist in the excessive prerogatives of power, but rather in the absence of repressive laws. Thus, the last elections, despite their satisfactory result, offered in many localities a sad spectacle. Hostile parties took advantage of it to create agitation in the country, and some men had the boldness openly to declare themselves the enemies of the national institutions, deceived the electors by false promises, and, having gained their votes, then spurned them with contempt.

You will not allow a renewal of such a scandal, and you will compel (obliges) every elector to take an oath to the Constitution before presenting himself as a candidate.

As the quiet of the public mind ought to be the constant object of our efforts, you will assist me in finding the means to silence extreme and annoying oppositions.

In fact, is it not too sad to behold in a quiet, prosperous country, which is respected in Europe, one the one hand, men crying down a Government to which they are indebted for the security which they enjoy, while others only take advantage of the free exercise of their political rights to undermine the existing institutions?

I welcome heartily, without inquiring into their antecedents, all those who recognise the national will.

As regards the originators of disturbances and conspiracies, let them understand that their day is gone by.

I cannot conclude without alluding to the criminal attempt which has just taken place. I thank Heaven for the visible protection with which it shielded the Empress and myself, and I deplore that so many victims should be made when only one life was aimed at.

Yet these plots bring their lessons with them. Firstly, they prove the weakness and impotence of the parties who have recourse to assassination and such desperate means; secondly, that no assassination, even if successful, ever served the cause of those who hired the assassin. Neither those who slew Caesar nor those who assassinated Henry IV. derived any advantage from their crime.

God sometimes allows the just to fall, but he never allows the cause of crime to triumph. These attempts, therefore, neither shake my security in the present nor my faith in the future. If I live the Empire will live with me, and if I should fall my very death would only tend to strengthen the Empire, for the indignation of the people and of the army would be an additional support to the throne of my son.

Let us, then, look confidently towards the future; let us attend calmly to our daily work for the welfare and greatness of our country. God protect France!

CEREMONIAL OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S MARRIAGE.

The following is the ceremonial to be observed at the marriage of her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, eldest daughter of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of his Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with his Royal Highness Prince Frederic William Nicholas Charles, only son of his Royal Highness Frederic William Louis, Prince of Prussia, brother of his Majesty the King of Prussia, which ceremony is to take place at the Chapel Royal of St. James, upon Monday, the 25th of January, at half-past twelve o'clock.

The illustrious individuals and others composing the procession, except those who go to Buckingham Palace, will assemble in the throne-room at St. James's Palace not later than half-past eleven o'clock.

The foreign Princes not forming part of the procession will be conducted to their seats upon the haut pas of the Chapel Royal, by the Master of the Ceremonies, on their arrival. Their attendants will be shown to seats assigned to them in the chapel.

The bridegroom, on his arrival at St. James's Palace, will be conducted to the presence chamber, where the procession of his Royal Highness will be formed in readiness to follow that of her Majesty, which will first enter the chapel.

Upon arrival at St. James's Palace, her Majesty the Queen will be conducted to the Royal closet. The bride, with her father, the Prince Consort, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, will be conducted to the Queen's retiring-room.

Her Majesty's procession, having been marshalled in the throne-room by Garter, Principal King of Arms, will move through the state apartments, down the state staircase to the Chapel Royal, in the following order:—

HER MAJESTY'S PROCESSION.

Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant-Trumpeter.
Knight Marshal.
Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms.
Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Clerk Marshal.
Comptroller of the Household. Treasurer of the Household.
Keeper of the Privy Purse.
Groom in Waiting to the Queen. Lord in Waiting to the Queen.
The Lord Steward.
Lord Privy Seal. Lord President of the Council.
Two Sergeants-at-Arms. Lord High Chancellor. Two Sergeants-at-Arms.
Senior Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter.
Gentleman Usher. Garter, Principal Gentleman Usher.
Daily Waiter. King of Arms, of the
and to the carrying his Black Rod.
Sword of State. Sceptre, bearing his Rod.
The Earl Marshal, bearing his baton.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge,
Her train borne by Lady Arabella Sackville West, and attended by Major Home Purves.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
attended by Colonel Charles Tyrwhitt.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge,
Her train borne by Lady Geraldine Somerset, and attended by Baron Kneesebeck.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,
Her train borne by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and attended by Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart.
The Vice-Chamberlain. The Sword of State. The Lord Chamberlain.
borne by
Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of the Treasury.
His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE QUEEN.

His Royal Highness leading His Royal Highness
Prince Leopold, Prince Arthur.
Her Majesty's train borne by
The Groom of the Robes and two Pages of Honour.
Her Royal Highness Her Royal Highness Her Royal Highness
Princess Louisa, Princess Alice, Princess Helena.
The Master of the Horse. The Mistress of the Robes.
The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting.
Two Maids of Honour in Waiting.
Bedchamber Woman in Waiting.
The Lady Superintendent.
Captain of the Yeomen Gold Stick. Captain of the
of the Guard. Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Master of the Buckhounds.
Master of the Household.
Silver Stick in Waiting. Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.
Tutors to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred.
Six Gentlemen at-Arms.
Six Yeomen of the Guard to close the Procession.

Upon arriving at the entrance to the chapel the drums and trumpets will file off. The Gentlemen-at-Arms will remain outside the chapel door, in the ante-chapel, during the ceremony.

The Yeomen of the Guard will remain at the foot of the staircase, in the ante-chapel.

Her Majesty will be conducted to her chair of state, and the Royal family to the seats prepared for them on the haut pas. The Lord who bears the Sword of State will stand on the Queen's right hand; the Mistress of the Robes near her Majesty; and the several persons composing the procession will be conducted to the places appointed for them in the choir.

The Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, preceded by the drums and trumpets, will then return to the presence chamber; and the bridegroom's procession, having been there formed, will move to the Chapel Royal in the following order:—

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM.

Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant-Trumpeter.
Master of the Ceremonies.
The Bridgroom's Gentlemen of Honour,
between Heralds.
The Prussian Minister, with the Members of his Legation.
Vice-Chamberlain of her Lord Chamberlain of her
Majesty's Household. Majesty's Household.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

Supported by his Father, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, followed by the
Attendants of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Grand Duke.

On reaching the chapel the drums and trumpets will file off, outside the door, and, the procession advancing, the bridegroom will be conducted to the seat prepared for him on the haut pas leading to the altar. His supporters will occupy seats upon the haut pas near his Royal Highness. The officers of the bridegroom will stand in the nave of the chapel. The other gentlemen in attendance will be conducted to seats.

The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, preceded, as before, by the drums and trumpets, will then return to the state apartments to attend the bride, whose procession having been formed in the Royal closet will move to the chapel in the following order:—

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.

Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant-Trumpeter.
Officers of Arms. Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.,
Groom of the Stole
to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
Vice-Chamberlain of her Lord Chamberlain of her
Majesty's Household. Majesty's Household.

THE BRIDE.

Supported by her father, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and by
His Majesty the King of the Belgians.
The train of her Royal Highness borne by eight unmarried daughters
of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls.
The Lady Susan Pelham Clinton. The Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox.
The Lady Emma Stanley. The Lady Katharine Hamilton.
The Lady Susan Murray. The Lady Constance Villiers.
The Lady Victoria Noel. The Lady Cecilia Molyneux.

Followed by
The Lord of the Bedchamber, Groom of the Bedchamber, and Equerry
in Waiting, the Private Secretary, and Gentleman Usher to his Royal
Highness the Prince Consort, the Treasurer and Private Secretary to
her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and the Gentlemen in attend-
ance on his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

On arriving at the chapel the bride will be conducted to her seat in the chapel, on the left side of the haut pas leading to the altar, near her Majesty's chair of state; and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and his Majesty the King of the Belgians will be conducted to their seats on the haut pas near the bride. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain will stand near her Majesty.

As each procession enters the chapel a march will be played.
When the bride has taken her place near the altar, a hymn will be sung and the service will commence.

The service will be performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Bishop of London, Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet; the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Domestic Chaplain to the Queen; and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

The bride will be given away by her father, the Prince Consort.

At the conclusion of the service Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" will be sung, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" will be played as the procession is leaving the chapel.

The procession of the bride and bridegroom will return to the state apartments in the undermentioned order:—

Officers of Arms.
Gentlemen of Honour to the Bride and Bridegroom.
The Master of the Ceremonies.
The Prussian Minister,
accompanied by the Members of his Legation.
Groom of the Stole
to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.
The Supporters of their Royal Highnesses on either side.
The train of the Bride borne as before.
The remainder of the Suite of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
The Gentlemen in attendance on his Majesty the King of the Belgians,
his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and his Royal
Highness the Grand Duke of Baden.

Her Majesty's procession will then follow to the presence chamber in the same order in which it entered the chapel.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the bride and bridegroom, with the rest of the Royal family, the Royal guests, and the Great Officers of State, will pass on to the throne-room.

The foreign Princes and guests who do not take part in the procession will be conducted to the throne-room by the Master of the Ceremonies.

Finally, the dignitaries of the Church having entered the throne-room, the registry of the marriage will be attested with the usual formalities.

The remainder of the procession will proceed no further than the presence chamber.

The Knights of the several orders present at the solemnity will wear their respective collars with white rosettes.

The Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and other visitors invited to be present in the chapel, will appear in full-dress uniform. The ladies in full dress.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Notice is hereby given that ladies who are invited to be present in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at the approaching ceremony of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, will wear full dress with plumes, but without trains.

Full dress will also be worn by those who have tickets to view the procession in the state rooms, but without trains or plumes.

Gentlemen will wear uniform or Court dress.

All who have tickets of admission to the colonnade will be in morning dress.

It is expected that no person will appear in mourning.
Lord Chamberlain's office, Jan. 18, 1853.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The house committee of the Orphan Working School, of which her Majesty is the patron, have agreed to give their 260 children a whole holiday on Monday next in honour of that event; and have ordered for their dinner on that day roast beef and plum pudding—an example worthy of imitation.

THE GREATEST MARRIAGE (says the *Court Journal*) which, in point of fortune, can take place in Europe, is about to be contracted at Paris. A Princess Troubetzkoi is about to marry her cousin, and each of the parties is entitled to a fortune of a hundred thousand pounds per annum. The bridegroom—a young officer wounded in the Crimea, being left for dead upon the field—has come to Paris for medical advice. He is fast recovering from an almost hopeless condition, with the loss, however, of the left eye and the amputation of the left arm just above the elbow. The mutilation has in no wise affected the sentiments of the fair intended, who insisted upon accompanying her fiancé to Paris, in order to comfort and attend him during his convalescence.

THE PORTRAIT OF PETER THE GREAT is thus drawn in the "Memoirs of St. Simon":—"He was a very tall man, exceedingly well made, rather thin, his face somewhat round, a high forehead, good eyebrows, a rather short nose, but not too short, and large at the end, rather thick lips, complexion reddish brown, good black eyes, large, light, piercing, and well open. His looks majestic and gracious when he liked; but when otherwise severe and stern, with a twitching of the face not often occurring, but which appeared to control his eyes and all his physiognomy, and was frightful to see it—it lasted a moment, gave him a wild and terrible air, and passed away. All his bearing showed his intellect, his reflectiveness, and his greatness, and was not devoid of a certain grace. He wore a linen collar, a round brown wig, as though without powder, and which did not reach to his shoulders; a brown coat, tight to the body, even, and with gold buttons; vest, breeches, stockings, no gloves or ruffles, the star of his order over his coat, and the cord on under it, the coat itself being frequently quite unbuttoned, his hat upon the table, but never upon his head, even out of doors. With this simplicity, ill-accompanied or ill-mounted as he might be, the air of greatness natural to him could not be mistaken."

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

On Tuesday morning the first Bombay Mail under the new system arrived in London, bringing intelligence up to Dec. 24.

The following is chiefly from the summary of the Bombay *Telegraph and Courier* of Dec. 24:—

THE GWALIOR REBELS.

As scarcely a week has elapsed since the departure of the last mail, our intelligence by this opportunity is, necessarily, rather meagre. We have no very stirring news to relate, except that Sir Colin Campbell has completely broken and nearly destroyed the Gwalior rebels. Before his arrival at Cawnpore the camp had been attacked, and our little force driven from it with loss.

On the approach of the Commander-in-Chief, the enemy, numbering 15,000 men, resolved to give him battle. At Mogul Serai, near Cawnpore, we had a battery, and here the battle commenced. The rebels fought very bravely, but they had a military genius to contend with. Sir Colin Campbell, seeing the obstinacy of the attack, had recourse to a feint, which secured the total destruction of the enemy. He ordered a retreat. Flushed with what they imagined to be victory, the rebels followed our retreating army until they were more than four miles from their own camp, which they had left in charge of some fifty or sixty men. Five hundred of our men, with two guns, which had been stationed on the Allahabad-road at this juncture, marched into the rebel encampment; captured it in a moment; and, after leaving it in charge of a guard, marched rapidly after the pursuing enemy. In a short time their guns opened upon the rear of the mutineers; and at the same moment Sir Colin Campbell halted his army, fronted, and scattered the rebels in all directions. The slaughter was immense; the artillery made fearful havoc in the enemy's ranks, having been served with great rapidity and precision. This victory may be considered decisive as regards Oude. The rebels have now no rallying point; and, although some may escape by directing their flight towards Rajpootana, yet they will just be running into the trap which has been prepared for them. Sir Colin Campbell has, in less than a week, captured thirty-two guns; and, by a brilliant coup-de-main, destroyed an army of 15,000 men. He has also secured the safety of all the wounded at Lucknow, and placed in security the women and children, the whole of whom were, on the 8th December, at Allahabad, on their way to Calcutta. This is exceedingly cheering news, and dissipates all anxiety regarding their safety. The Lucknow despatches have been published. The rebels are being cut up wherever they are encountered. Brigadier Grant's column is said to have scarcely allowed a man of the Gwalior rebels to escape.

Intelligence has been received, through the Gwalior news-writer at Calpee, that a most decisive action took place on the 5th or 7th Dec., which ended in the entire discomfiture of the Contingent and other insurgents, in the capture of all their artillery, baggage, &c., and in driving them back towards Calpee, in the fort of which place the Balla Sahib (brother of the Nana), who was himself wounded, has taken refuge. The villagers are said to have refused shelter to any of the fugitives.

This grateful intelligence may be received as authentic; for the Gwalior news has always been, in the main, trustworthy.

The following is the statement of the Gwalior news-writer:—

Letter from Maharajah Scindiah's news-writer at Calpee, to an officer of the Maharajah's service, dated Tuesday, December 8:—

Three hurkaras came straight from Cawnpore to-day, and reported that the Gwalior Contingent rebels, having collected all their force and stores at Bhothi, advanced thence to a place two coss nearer to Cawnpore, and left there, with fifty or sixty men, their camp and bazaar. The whole force, including sepoy and chiefs, with their followers of all sorts, amounted to 15,000 men. Their plan was to fight with their guns up to twelve p.m., and then to assault and carry the intrenchments. At Mogul Serai, near Cawnpore, the English had a battery, and there the first fight began. The rebels fought very bravely up to twelve p.m., when the English began to retire, and the rebels followed them until they were two coss from the rebel camp. Then 500 English, with two guns, advancing on the Allahabad road, attacked the rebel camp, and captured it, with all that was in it, leaving a guard there; they then attacked the rear of the rebels, when the retreating English turned and attacked them in front. The rebels could not endure this double attack and fled; and the English chased them to Saheendur, and took on the road their guns, baggage, magazine, and everything. Meanwhile, the two great guns which the rebels had sent for with ammunition from Calpee having reached Ronnah, the English marched thither also and captured them. The three hurkaras who report this were in the action, and with great difficulty saved their lives, but none of their property. Of the flying sepoy no village would admit a man within its walls, not even if it were his own home. The hurkaras put up in the village of Muttabelpore, and then, at twelve o'clock at night, came Koer Dowlat Singh, but the people would not let him halt there. I cannot tell how many were slain, but will hear to-morrow. The English fought in this battle as Roostum and Isfendiar alone fought before. The Sahibs dismounted amid the fire of the guns, and slew the gunners with their swords, and rushing upon the gunners stopped them as they applied the match; while the English so manned their guns that winking is a slow operation compared to the rapidity of their fire. They fired after the fugitives as their noise directed, and, if they but saw a head, that head was crushed. The blood of the dead and wounded flowed in streams.

Whoever shall hear this news will rejoice, for these men who injured and trampled on high and low have received punishment from God proportioned to their cruelty; and great as was their bravery, as signal has been their flight and destruction. The dead are doomed to "dozakh."

GENERAL WINDHAM'S OPERATIONS AT CAWNPORE.

A letter has been received from an officer of the 64th, dated the 3rd of December, giving the following account of the operations of this regiment on the occasion in question:—

On the 27th of November the regiment, or rather that portion of it then at Cawnpore, was dispatched to a spot about six miles along the Delhi road, with a view to intercept some of the enemy, but no engagement took place. On the following day it was ordered to take up a position upon some heights, adjoining the canal of which we have all read; and it occupied that position throughout the day under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, but without much loss. After some skirmishing with the enemy along the canal, the regiment was ordered to retire to the fort and guard the intrenchments, and this order was safely accomplished, the regiment striking its tents, and getting all the baggage within the intrenchments, where it passed the night. At four o'clock in the morning of the 29th a portion of the regiment was ordered to take possession of a bungalow used as a Baptist chapel, where it continued under heavy fire until one o'clock. At that hour it was directed to join the main body of the regiment, and the whole, consisting only of 160 rank and file, formed into four divisions, and 18 officers, were ordered to charge a battery of six guns, distant about three-quarters of a mile. This duty was gallantly performed, and the battery was taken, and four of the guns had already been seized, when, upon a report that the enemy's cavalry was advancing, the small band, after half-an-hour's severe fighting and much reduced in numbers, was ordered to retire within the trenches, which was effected—not, however, it would appear, without much difficulty, as it was found necessary to abandon the captured guns, and, it is to be feared, the bodies of some of the officers who had fallen. The loss appears to have been Brigadier Wilson (commanding the regiment), Major Stirling, Captains Morphy and McCrae, Lieutenants Mackinnon and Gibbons, of the 52nd Regiment (temporarily attached to the 64th), thirty-three rank and file killed or missing, and fifteen wounded, some of whom have since died.

NEEMUCH.

In our last we mentioned that Neemuch had been relieved; but we were unable to give the particulars of the siege. Since then they have been supplied to us. Before the attack the garrison had been for months threatened with the approach of the Mundisore rebels, and so frequently was the very day fixed that they began to think that these reports were only a ruse of the rebels to keep them where they were, and prevent their combining with the Mhow column to attack Mundisore. The very day, therefore, before the attack they would not credit the information they received of the arrival of the rebels at Madagurh, halfway between Neemuch and Mundisore; and when the next day (the 8th) a party of the enemy's horsemen came upon their picket, about two miles from Neemuch, they believed there was no stronger force than a party of horsemen who had come to reconnoitre, and who might be followed by some of the rest of the force to plunder the village of old Neemuch, and the neighbouring villages in the district. Captain Bannister was, therefore, sent out with the cavalry to observe this force of horsemen, and, if possible, to cut them up; but on entering the plain he saw a large body of about 4000 or 5000 infantry and three guns drawn up in line behind a ridge. Our force of cavalry was saluted with a few round-shot, one of which struck the horse of Lieutenant Stapleton, 1st Bengal Cavalry, of which wound the horse has since died. To have charged this large body with 150 cavalry would have been madness. Captain Bannister, therefore, kept his position and sent to beg the assistance of the guns from the fort. With this request Captain

Simpson, seeing from the fort walls the extent of the enemy's force, very wisely refused to comply, and gave orders that the cavalry should watch the movements of the enemy and retire slowly towards evening. The cavalry did as was directed, and kept videttes during the night in the direction of the enemy, who encamped in the same position they had at first taken up.

The next morning all preparations to stand a siege were made in the fort; for it was evident that we were too weak and too short of ammunition to attack the rebels in the plain. The cavalry, being useless except to harass the enemy, drew up outside the intrenchments, sending parties to watch the movements of the enemy. The enemy were not to be caught straggling; but in full force marched into the bazaar and cantonments, plundering and burning as they went. They then boldly marched up towards the fort, but a round-shot from the 24-pounder, directed by Lieutenant Ritchie, Bombay Artillery, speedily sent them back again, and they commenced placing their guns at a more convenient distance, and playing steadily against the fort. For days the rebels continued at this practice, and managed to build batteries for their guns in such positions that, from the foliage and other obstacles, they were unobservable from the walls of the fort. The intrenchments, which are most unscientifically made at such a distance from the fort as to be quite useless to the little garrison, and form most effective works for the enemy, were filled daily with rebels, and from them the fire was so hot that the 24-pounder, which was on an intrenched mound outside, could not be worked, and was after some days withdrawn into the fort. These intrenchments could be only useful to a garrison of about four thousand men. For the rebels they have been grand intrenchments; not so for the garrison.

The audacity of the rebels increased as days went by, and at last they attempted an escalade. Shouting, they came with huge ladders calculated to carry four men abreast, with a guard for musket-shots on the top to defend the carriers, and drawn along upon wheels. Every man of the brave garrison stood to his post, and reserved his fire until the ladders had come within about fifty yards of the walls, when such a volley of musketry, and two such well-directed charges of grape, assailed them that they dropped their ladders and went back faster than they came, leaving a splendid Mussulman green flag on the ground. A brave Beloochee Mussulman, of the 12th N.I., requested to be allowed to capture this flag; and, under cover of a tremendous fire of musketry, he and a havildar were let down by a rope from one of the embrasures, and quick as lightning the flag was secured and waved upon the walls of Neemuch. The havildar received intimation that he should be made a Jemadar; and the private was made, as he deserved, a havildar on the spot. Nothing could exceed the gallantry and general good conduct of these brave loyal men of the 12th N.I. during this trying siege.

On the fifteenth day of the siege (Sunday, the 22nd) the rebels, hearing of the approach of the Mhow force, moved off for Mundisore, and thus the garrison of Neemuch was relieved. Meantime the cavalry had been hovering about, and going from village to village, to encamp for the night. On one occasion a troop, under Lieutenant Farquharson, surprised a number of the enemy, and cut them to pieces, in a village close to the walls of Neemuch; but, staying rather longer than was advisable in the vicinity of so large a force, they were obliged to retreat, being surrounded by overpowering numbers.

In this siege officers and men took their tour of sentry-duty alike; even the medical men did not excuse themselves from this duty. The shelling of Lieutenant Couchman, who never left his post at the mortar, was admirable, and did great execution. Lieutenant Ritchie's services were also most invaluable; some of his shots appear to have been most extraordinary, and must have astonished the rebels not a little.

On the 25th the Neemuch garrison had news from Mundisore that the Mhow force had completely defeated a large body of rebels who advanced from Mundisore to meet them; and that they had also met the rebel force returning from Neemuch, and signally defeated them, taking their guns and killing upwards of 1200 men.

SKIRMISHING AT FUTTEHABAD.

The following letters describe the proceedings of a force sent from Agra to Futtehabad:—

CAMP, FUTTEHABAD, Dec. 3.—We marched from Agra on the morning of the 2nd to this place, which is distant twenty-three miles. Our road lay past the Taj. Next morning, at three o'clock, we marched out of Futtehabad about five miles, and reached the enemy just at daybreak. They soon opened fire on us with their matchlocks and jingals (which latter carry 3 or 10 ounce balls) from behind rocks and bushes. We then stood watching them until our guns came up, when our artillery opened fire. The Sikhs went right and left in skirmishing order, and we advanced straight to the front. Through the village we went—regular deerstalking—such a chase you never saw. After we had driven them out of the village we had to traverse ravines, climb rocks, and scramble over small mountains. The runaways buried themselves in bushes, with the women and children on top of them. We hauled them out, and killed between thirty and forty men. Horsemen were of no use in these rocky jungles. We burned three villages, and hunted the rebel rhyots clean and clear out of the place. We took two prisoners, one of whom we shot and the other we hanged. On our side one Sikh infantry man was wounded, and one man belonging to the 3rd Europeans. The latter was one of a guard of three men and a corporal, who were in charge of the ammunition, and were attacked by four sowars. After we had done this job we got our dram, and marched quietly home to breakfast, when some more work was cut out for us. The enemy numbered, as well as we could guess, about 400, including a few sowars. Our party consisted of 200 Sikh Cavalry, 200 ditto Infantry, 100 Europeans, two 9-pounders, and two mortars.

December 5.—We marched from Futtehabad in the direction of Gwalior. We went down by the side of the Kharee, the same river to the banks of which Colonel Cotton chased the rebels on the 10th. Every time we have had a hunt these rebels always do as across the water. They are very shy in showing fight—firing a few shots and then off like deer. Leaving Futtehabad, we marched through jungles and ploughed fields, having natives to pioneer the way for us. That morning we marched ten miles. After pitching our camp, there was a rumour that there were between 700 and 800 rebels, with six guns, in a village not seven miles from us. Twenty cavalymen, with two officers, went out to reconnoitre, who on their appearance got a salute of bullets from out the jungle-grass; and an artillery officer got one "goollie" through the skirt of his coat, the bullet taking a piece out of the horse's back. This morning we marched out to see what we could do with the rebels. They soon opened fire on us with their jingals, but hit nobody; our artillery treated them in return to a shell or two, and a few round-shot. Then they made off. While the artillery were firing we refreshed ourselves with a tot, and then went off in skirmishing order, driving them over the river. Cavalry are of no use in these rocky jungles, so our horsemen dismounted and chased the fugitives on foot with the carbine. We followed in the hunt two or three miles. Returning, we set fire to the villages that had fired on us. In this chase we killed about fifty. We had one Sikh wounded, and one man of the 3rd shot through the arm. Our men behaved admirably, no unnecessary slaughter taking place; but only those who really deserved it being punished, while neither woman nor child was molested.

CHITTAGONG AND DACCA.

The Hurkaru has intelligence from Chittagong that the mutineers of the 64th have joined a number of vagabonds, and have taken the route to Monypore, not by the main road, but by the jungles. They intend, it is supposed, to ask for assistance from the Rajah of Monypore, and subsequently to join the Kookoes, who are generally known to be a turbulent and barbarous race of men. People are crying for European troops in those disturbed districts, to arrest further mischief.

A letter from Chittagong of the 24th December, says that they are busy at work throwing up intrenchments, expecting the return of the mutineers, joined by a party from Tipperah, the Mahratta's head man being supposed to be in league with Nana Sahib, who is said to be a relation of his.

A letter from Kis-Ingungo, Nudera, states that a body of more than 600 men passed through that place into the interior, and some of the stragglers reported that 1000 more were en route for Dacca. Some of them appear to have been hard up for cash, as a pair of silver bangles, weighing twelve rupees, were sold for five.

The officer who was made prisoner by the 34th fellows at Chittagong was Deval, not Duval. A letter says that Deval begged of the sepoy not to loot the Treasury, and went down to them, when they rose, and the sowards made a prisoner of him, and he has not since been heard of. Deval is a Captain.

MALWA.—From Fort Mhow, under date December 16, the *Bombay Times* has the following:—"A salute of thirteen guns was fired in front of the flag-staff at 12.30 p.m. on the arrival in camp of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., agent to the Governor-General for Central India; and another salute of the same number was fired ten minutes after on arrival of General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B. Sir H. Rose had inspected the fort and the detail hospital. The Malwa field force arrived at Indore yesterday, and disarmed the cavalry portion of Holkar's troops. They are to halt there until further orders. We expect to disarm the remainder of the troops, and also to find out the chief instigators of the rebellion."

INDORE, Dec. 22.—The column under Colonel Seaton, from Delhi, moved on Gungree, near Khasgan. The insurgents came out, and a fight ensued on the banks of the Neem Nuddy. The rebels were routed, losing three out of four guns and 150 killed. Our loss, three officers killed and one wounded. This news comes from Mr. Muir, dated Dec. 15.—The Amjheera Rajah, his Minister, and three officials were tried this morning, and sentenced to be hanged. Eight mutineers have been blown from guns this evening, one hung. All quiet here.

FUTTEHPORE AND BENARES.—The garrison at Futtehpore, between Allahabad and Cawnpore, have been obliged to leave their intrenchments, and take up another position. Benares is also threatened by a force from Jounpore, and a brigade was to leave on the 2nd December to reinforce the Jounpore one. It is said the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Jounpore are 20,000 and forty guns strong, while the force round Futtehpore is about 8000 to 10,000.

LARGE CONVOYS OF ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, CARTS, &c.—As the great want of Sir Colin hitherto has been carriage, great efforts have been made to assist him with camels, elephants, and carts from Agra, Meerut, and Delhi. On the 7th December a convoy left Delhi, accompanied by the 7th Punjab Infantry, Blunt's troop of Horse Artillery, a squadron of the 6th Carabiniers, and 500 of Hodson's Horse; from Meerut and Agra other convoys were sent at the same time; and the whole met at Aliyghur, on the 11th of December, Colonel Seaton taking the command.

REWAH.—The *Englishman* has been informed that the small force at Rewah, consisting of about sixty men, has been besieged by the insurgents, who retreated when the Madras column advanced. They finally threw themselves on the mercy of the Government, giving up their prisoners; and their forts were in progress of reduction.

DELHI.—The trial of the King of Delhi was to take place on the 14th or 15th. Generally courts-martial had been very busy, and six or eight rebels were executed every morning. On the 9th December commenced the trial of the Nawab of Jhuggur.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—Lord Elphinstone left Parel on Saturday, the 19th December, for his rural retreat at Matheran, where he is likely to remain for some time.

IN THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA COUNTRY a good deal of excitement prevails, owing to the carrying out of the conditions of the Disarming Act; but since the affair at Hulgulwe we have had no serious resistance.

AT KOLAPORE all is quiet, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of Western India order reigns supreme. The Government is prepared for every emergency, and the disaffected are aware of it.

THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS charged with the murder of the late General Kennett, at Coonoor, terminated on the 5th December in their conviction; but judgment was postponed until the report shall have been laid before the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

SUMBULPORE.—The *Phanix* mentions, on the authority of a letter from Sumbulpore, dated the 20th November, that there was a battle fought there on the previous day, in which two of our sepoy were killed and eleven wounded. The enemy were posted in a strong position, and reinforcements were urgently wanted to disperse them.

PIONEERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India has directed the formation of a body of pioneers in each European infantry regiment of the Honourable Company's service.

BRIGADIER GRAVES, in a letter to us from Simla, dated the 4th of December, corrects a statement in our number for August 8th, from a Correspondent before Delhi. The gallant officer states that "the strictures made therein on his conduct, relating to certain arrangements for a night attack on that city, are false and unfounded." We gladly give insertion to the correction.

A Member of the Punjab Unconvenanted Service, writing to us from the Banks of the Chenab, under date 16th November last, relative to an extract from an Indian paper which appeared in this journal, makes the following remarks in defence of the unconvenanted body:—

In your account of the Fort at Agra, which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 5th September last, the following passage occurs:—

"The arsenal and armoury in the fort contain enormous stores of ordnance, firelocks, and ammunition; but they are at present of little avail, as the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. John Colvin, was, according to the last accounts, holding the fort with only a handful of men, the half-caste Christian fraterances (writers) being worse than useless."

I trust you will permit me, through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal, to contradict the above statement, so far as it relates to a supposed want of chivalry and patriotism on the part of an honest, zealous, and hardworking class of Government servants. Let me, then, assure you that you are in error in stating that the East Indian community have been of no use to the State; on the contrary, the employees in the public offices have acted their part nobly and well during the disturbances in India. At Lahore, at Futtehpore, at Saharanpore, at Meerut, and at Agra, one and the same spirit has animated them. At the last-mentioned place in particular, they have rendered excellent service. This station, as you must be aware, is one of great importance, not only on account of its vast arsenal, but also as being the seat of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The military cantonments and the civil lines are some few miles apart, each covering an immense area. For the protection of these places there was only one European regiment available. But the unconvenanted body readily transformed themselves into soldiers. Forming themselves into a militia, consisting of cavalry and infantry, they undertook the performance of outlying and other duties with an alacrity highly creditable to them, and they still continue to discharge these duties.

At the battle which took place between the British troops and the mutineer force, near the civil lines, on the 5th of July last, the gallantry of the militia horse was most conspicuous. No soldiers could have behaved better; no men could have been more determined and resolute. Charging the enemy's cavalry, who were ten times stronger than themselves in number, they scattered their foes in all directions. This charge, in which eight brave men fell, contributed in no small measure to lessen the disasters of the day.

The late Colonel Skinner, whose name and distinguished services are doubtless familiar to the British public, was an East Indian. General Van Cortlandt, who has been employed in re-establishing tranquillity and order in the Bhutte territory, containing a notoriously hostile population, is also an East Indian. Mr. Jackson, serving under him as a volunteer, is an East Indian. This gentleman's intrepidity and daring have elicited the warmest admiration.

Mr. Berkeley, who was killed in an encounter with a party of the rebels in the Punjab, was an East Indian. Although deserted by his men, he scorned to save himself by flight, and fell bravely, killing six of his assailants.

Lord Dalhousie, the late Governor-General of India, did much to improve the condition of the unconvenanted body. In its ranks will be found persons of general ability, good education, and high moral character. Lord Dalhousie removed the barrier which prevented members of the unconvenanted body from filling situations which had been hitherto exclusively held by the convenanted servants of Government. The rule has continued to be acted up to, but not to such an extent as I think it might be with advantage to the public service. You must not, however, suppose that I mean any disparagement of the members of the convenanted service by the opinion which I have ventured to offer; for, as a body, they are distinguished for high attainment and administrative capacity of no mean order. At the same time I, nevertheless, hold that merit should be duly rewarded, in whatever class it may be found.

THE HAVELOCK BARONETRY.—Tuesday's *Globe* announces that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Henry Marshman Havelock, Captain in the Army (eldest son of the late Major-General Henry Havelock of Lucknow, K.C.B.), and to his heirs male, with remainder, in default of such issue, to the heirs male of his father. The said Major-General Henry Havelock.—The Queen has also ordered that Hannah, second daughter of the widow of the late Major-General Henry Havelock, be knighted, and enjoy the same style, title, place, and precedence, to which she would have been entitled had her said husband survived and been created a Baronet, and for which creation her Majesty had given instructions, as notified in the *London Gazette* of the 27th November last. And also to command that the said Royal order and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

THE LATE GENERAL NEILL.—The following particulars respecting the death of General Neill were received on Friday last. A letter from a brother officer, who writes in deep grief, states that he crossed the river at Cawnpore on the 19th of October, in command of the 1st Brigade. The enemy, who were in position near the river, were at once driven back. On the 21st and 22nd they again fell in with the enemy, when his brigade was again led by him to victory. On the 25th they advanced on Lucknow—the 1st Brigade leading through a constant raking blaze of fire from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., when, just at the last, a fatal shot from a loophole struck his head. He thus died a soldier's death without pain, his noble spirit passing away from the fearful conflict at the moment of success. His body was placed on a gun-carriage, and taken within the intrenched camp, and was next day buried by his own regiment, one and all of them showing how deeply they felt the loss they had sustained.

TRANSATLANTIC

SKETCHES.—AMERICAN

FIREMEN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

With this you will receive a Sketch of one of the most picturesque sights which New York offers to the eyes of the stranger—a Torchlight Procession of the Fire Brigades of the City. These processions are frequently organised, as I mentioned in a previous letter, and are preceded and followed by banners and bands of music; and draw into the streets large crowds of spectators, so large as to suggest fears for the public safety, and which certainly could not be permitted in any city in Europe without imminent risk to life and property, but which here pass over without the slightest attempt at riot or disturbance. Whatever the Americans are proud of—whatever they consider to be peculiarly good, useful, brilliant, or characteristic of themselves or their climate—they designate, half in jest, though scarcely half in earnest, as an "institution." Thus the memory of General Washington—or "Saint" Washington, as he might be called, considering the homage paid to him—is an institution; the Falls of Niagara are an institution; the Plymouth Rock, on which the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot, is an institution, as much so as the Blarney Stone in Ireland, to which an eloquent Irish orator, at a public dinner, compared it, amid great applause, by affirming that the Plymouth Rock was the "Blarney Stone of New England." "Sweet potatoes" are an institution, and pumpkin (or punkin-pie) is an institution; canvas-back ducks are an institution; Bunker's Hill is an institution; and the firemen of New York, a great institution.

The fire system, in nearly all the principal cities of the Union, is a peculiarity of American life. Nothing like it exists in any other civilised community. As far as I can ascertain, the city of Boston is the only one that has had the sense and the courage combined to organise the fire brigades on a healthier plan, and bring them under the direct guidance and control of the municipality. Everywhere else the firemen are a power in the State, wielding very considerable political influence, and uncontrolled by any authority but such as they set over themselves by their own free votes. They are formidable by their numbers, dangerous by their organisation, and principally composed of young men at the most reckless and excitable age of life, who glory in a fire as soldiers do in a battle, and who are quite as ready to fight with their fellow-creatures as with the fire which it is more particularly their province to subdue. In New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, the fire service is entirely voluntary, and is rendered for "the love of the thing," or for "the fun of the thing," whichever it may be. The motto of one fire company, at New York, inscribed on their banner, is



RICHARD JACKSON NEWTON, $\frac{1}{2}$ YEARS OLD, SON OF THE FOREMAN NO. 5, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

Firemen with pleasure,
Soldiers at leisure;

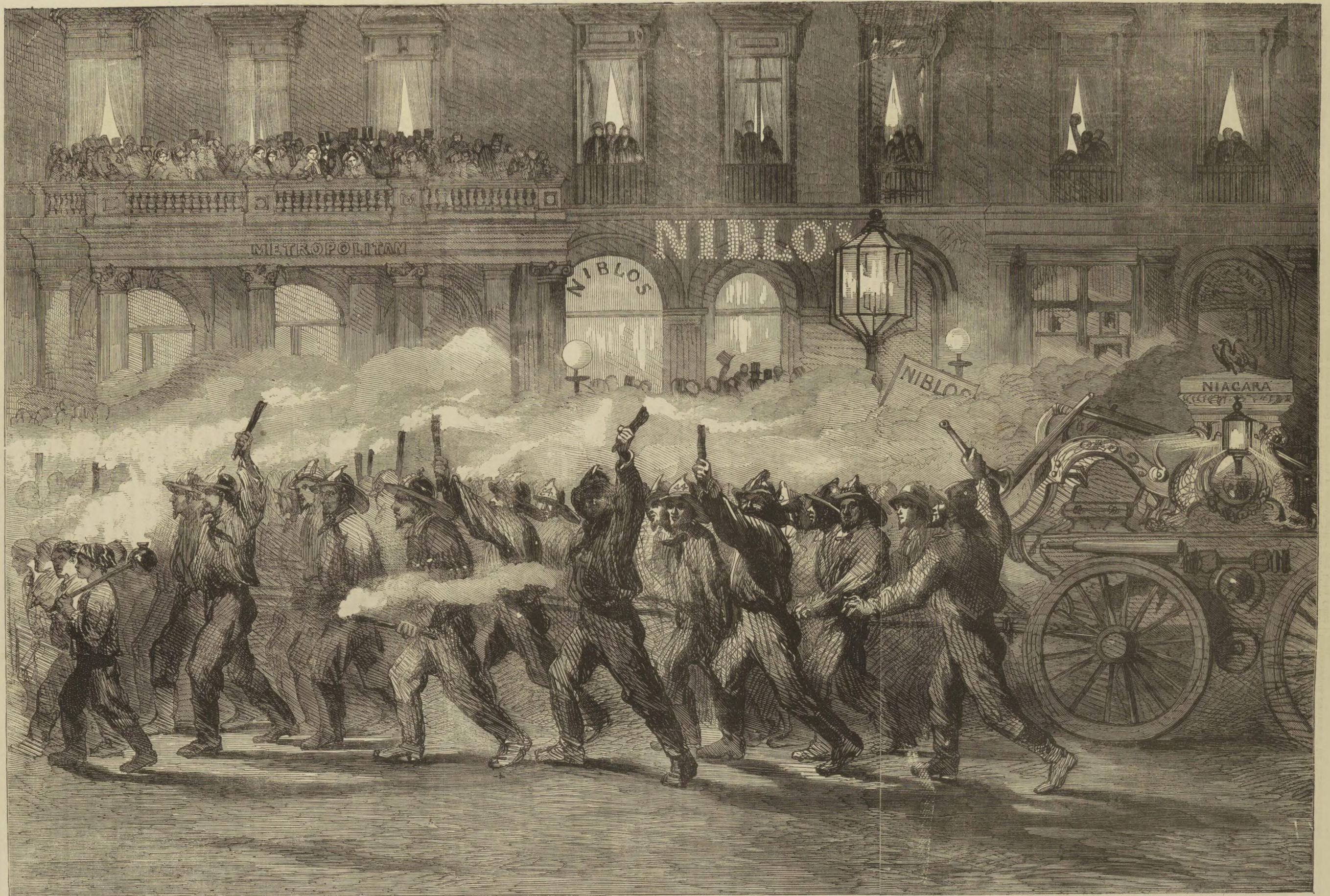
a couplet which characterises the whole spirit of this singular organisation. The firemen are mostly youths engaged during the day in various handicrafts and mechanical trades, with a sprinkling of clerks and shopmen. Each candidate for admission into the force must be balloted for, like a member of the London clubs. If elected, he has to serve for five years, during which he is exempt—

by a law either of the municipality or of the State—from jury and militia duty. The firemen elect their own superintendents and other officers, by ballot, as they were themselves elected; and are divided into engine companies, hook and ladder companies, and hose companies. The engines and accessories are provided by the municipality; but the firemen are seldom contented with them in the useful but unadorned state in which they receive them, but lavish upon them an amount of ornament, in the shape of painted panels, silver plating, and other finery, more than sufficient to prove their liberality, and the pride they take in their business. The service is entirely voluntary and gratuitous, having no advantages to recommend it but those of exception from the jury and the militia, and leads those who devote themselves to it, not only into great hardship and imminent danger, but into an amount of expenditure which is not the least surprising part of the "institution." The men—or "boys," as they are more commonly called—not only buy their own costume and accoutrements, but spend large sums in the ornamentation of their favourite engines, or hydrants, and in the furnishing of their bunk-rooms and parlours at the fire stations. The bunk or sleeping rooms, in which the unmarried, and sometimes the married, members pass the night, to be ready for duty on the first alarm of fire, are plainly and comfortably furnished; but the parlours are fitted up with more elegance, and with a degree of luxury equal to that of the public rooms of the most celebrated hotels. At one of the central stations, of which I send you a sketch, the walls are hung with excellent portraits of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, and other founders of the Republic; the floor is covered with velvet-pile carpeting, a noble chandelier hangs from the centre, the curtains are rich and heavy, and the sideboard is spread with silver claret-jugs and pieces of plate, presented by citizens whose houses and property have been preserved from fire by the exertions of the brigade; or by the fire companies of other cities, in testimony of their admiration for some particular act of gallantry or heroism which the newspapers have recorded.

If the firemen be an institution, fire itself is an institution in American cities. Whether it be carelessness or the habitual overheating of all houses, public and private, by the system of flues, furnaces, and stoves which are in ordinary use; or the combustibility of the materials of which houses are built; or a combination of all these causes, and perhaps many others, it is certain that fires are much more common in America than they are in Europe. The streets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities are traversed in all directions



PARLOUR BELONGING TO THE NEW YORK FIREMEN.



TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF THE NEW YORK FIREMEN.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH

by telegraphic wires, which centre invariably at the City Hall, and convey instantaneously to head-quarters, day or night, the slightest alarm of fire. By an ingenious system, due to the scientific sagacity of Mr. Moses G. Farmer, and Dr. W. F. Channing, of Boston, and brought to its present perfection in 1852, the alarm is rapidly transmitted from any part of the circumference to the centre, and from the centre back again, through an almost countless number of radii, to the whole circumference of the city. In a lecture delivered before the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Channing explained the fire organisation of a city by stating that "from the central station, at the City Hall, go out wires over the house-tops, visiting every part of the city and returning again. These are the signal circuits, by which the existence of a fire is signaled from any part of the surface of the city to the centre. Strung on these circuits, or connected with them, are numerous signal boxes, or signaling points, of which there may be one at the corner of every square. These are cast-iron, cottage-shaped boxes, attached to the sides of the houses, communicating, by means of wires enclosed in a wrought-iron gas-pipe, with the signal circuit overhead. On the door of each signal box the number of the fire district, and also the number of the box or station itself, in its district, are marked; and the place in the neighbourhood where the key-holder may be found is also prominently notified. On opening the door of the signal box a crank is seen. When this is turned it communicates to the centre the number of the fire district and of the box, and nothing else. Repeated turns give a repetition of the same signal. By this means any child or ignorant person who can turn a coffee-mill can signalize an alarm from his own neighbourhood with unerring certainty. Connected with the signal circuits at the central office, where they all converge, are a little alarm-bell and a register, which notifies and records the alarm received from the signal box. The galvanic battery which supplies all the signal circuits is also placed at the central station. If a fire occurs near signal box or station 5, in district 3, and the crank of that box is turned, the watchman or operator at the central station will immediately be notified by the little bell, and will read at once on his register the telegraphic characters which signify district 3, station 5. Having traced the alarm of a fire from a signal box into the central station, the next question is, how shall the alarm be given from that centre to the public? From the central station proceed also several circuits of wires, called alarm circuits, which go to the various fire-bells throughout the city, and which are connected with striking machines similar in character to the striking machinery of a clock, but *liberated by telegraph*. The operator at the central station is enabled, by the mere touch of his finger upon a key, to throw all the striking machines into simultaneous action, and thus give instantaneous public alarm."

It is certainly a triumph of science to be enabled by means of one instrument to ring simultaneously all the alarm-bells in every steeple and tower of a great and populous city, and call out the fire companies with their engines, ladders, ropes, hooks, and hose, and designate to each of them at the same moment the particular spot in the city which is threatened with devastation; although the very completeness of the arrangement, and the necessities which called it into existence, are sufficient to prove that there is something wrong either in the town building or the house heating of America, or in the absence of the careful attention which in other parts of the world renders fires less frequent.

There is a statement which I have frequently heard repeated by Americans—whenever the subject of fires has been mentioned—that many fires are purposely caused by the "boys" for the sake of a frolic, or in a spirit of rivalry between two or more companies, that desire to compete with each other in the performance of deeds of daring; or that pant, as they sometimes do, for a street fight with one another to wipe out some ancient grudge that had its origin at a fire. The statement is repeated on American authority, and must go for what it is worth—as something which may be false, but which is believed by many estimable citizens of New York and Philadelphia. In the latter city alarms of fire are regularly expected on Saturday nights, when the "boys" have received their week's wages, and are rife for a spree. In Boston, where the firemen are paid by the city, and where they are entirely under the control of the municipality, fires are less frequent than in New York, and fights among the firemen are entirely unknown.

The firemen throughout the Union have a newspaper of their own, devoted exclusively to their interests, and to the promulgation of facts and opinions relating to the fraternity. The accompanying extract, from a song entitled "The Fireman's Boy," may serve as a specimen of the literature of the brigade:—

"Mother, look out and see that light— How red it makes the sky; O, 'tis a grand though fearful sight! See how the bright sparks fly!"	"Mother, what dreadful noise is that. Which thunders o'er the pave? Who are those men in pretty caps And shirts of red, so brave?"
"It is a house on fire, my son— An agonising sight; It serves to make more deep the gloom That haunts my soul to-night."	"Tis the heavy engines, son, that make The deafening noise you hear; Those gallant men with pretty hats Are firemen brave, my dear."

There are eighteen additional stanzas, but these four must suffice. As likely to interest the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I send you a photographic portrait of a veritable "boy," even years and a half old, in the costume of the brigade of Newport, Rhode Island. He is the youngest member of the fraternity, and has been honourably mentioned in the leading article of the Newport newspaper!

SITES FOR NEW CHURCHES.—With a view to promote church accommodation, the Conservative Land Society, in the allotment of some of their estates, have set apart portions of the land as free sites for the erection of new churches by subscriptions or otherwise. The localities in which these gifts have been bestowed are—Devonshire-square, Reading; the Brockley-hill estate, Forest-hill, Maidstone; St. Margaret's, opposite Richmond; and the Woodbury-park estate, Tunbridge Wells. Principally through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Hoare, the incumbent of Trinity Church, and a local committee, the church on the Woodbury-park estate has been the first completed, although it was not the first in rotation given by the society. The foundation-stone of St. James's Church, on the Lew, was laid on the 1st of June last, and the church was consecrated on the 5th inst. The ground is of sufficient extent for the erection of a parsonage. Mr. A. Gough is the architect. The roof is open in the interior, the timbers being stained in oak colour. The entire length of the church is 82 feet, the width of nave 23 feet 6 inches, and across the transept 48 feet. The height of the spire above the tower is 86 feet to the top of the vane. There is room for about 500 persons; but galleries can be built, if necessary, at the west end of the transepts. The church is warmed and lighted with gas. The building is cruciform, consisting of nave, north and south transepts, and chancel. The facing is of Kentish ragstone, with Bath dressings. The ornamental ironwork is throughout in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century.

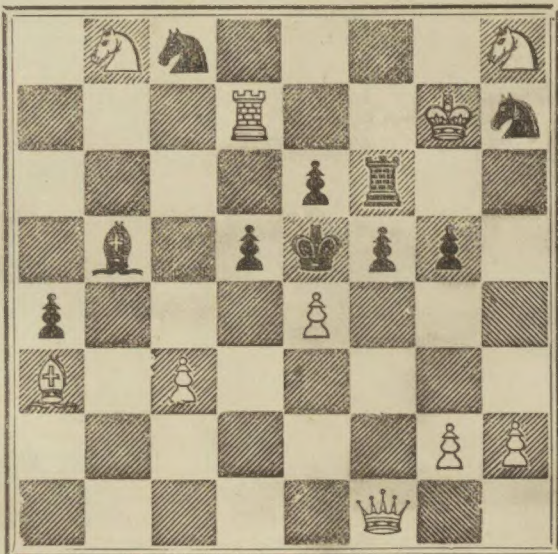
CHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARGUS.—J. B.'s problem, No. 725, cannot possibly be solved in the way your friends propose. It is one of the most difficult mates in three moves which we have seen for some time. Try it again without consulting the published solution.
R. B. W.—No. 1 is neat, but easy; No. 2, very pretty; No. 3, decidedly below R. B. W.'s high-water mark.
F. HEALING.—Both worthy of the composer. The game by consultation we have not yet had time to examine.
J. M., Ryde, Isle of Wight.—Look at the position again, and you will see the mate is not to be avoided, play as Black may after White's first move of Q to K sq. Of course, if it were, the problem would be vitiated.
E. M., Calcutta, is thanked for his interesting budget of games, which we shall take an early opportunity of criticising.

* * * The majority of our Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 725.
WHITE. 1. Kt to K 4th
BLACK. Kt takes Kt, or R takes R (a)
WHITE. 2. Kt to K 3rd (dis. ch)
BLACK. 3. R or Kt mates.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 726.
WHITE. 1. Kt takes P (dis. ch)
BLACK. Kt to his 3rd (best)
WHITE. 2. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)
BLACK. R takes Kt (best)
WHITE. 3. Kt to Q 5th
BLACK. P to Q 3rd, or any move.
PROBLEM No. 727.
By G. M.
BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHES IN GERMANY.

A lively Specimen of the fine old "Piano" Opening played between Mr. MAX LANGE and Dr. S.

WHITE (Mr. M. L.) 1. P to K 4th 2. K Kt to K B 3rd 3. K B to Q B 4th 4. Castles 5. P to Q Kt 4th (This converts the opening into an Evans' Gambit.) 6. P to Q B 3rd 7. P to Q 4th 8. P takes P 9. Q B to Q Kt 2nd 10. Q to Q B 2nd (An unusual but a very good move.) 11. P to K 5th (Mr. Lange appends an interesting variation on this move, played in a game by Messrs. Falkbeer and Szen, which runs thus:— 12. Q Kt to Q 2nd 13. P takes P 14. Q B to Q R 3rd 15. Kt takes Kt 16. Q K to Q sq BLACK (Dr. S.) 1. P to K 4th 2. K Kt to K B 3rd 3. K B to Q B 4th 4. Castles 5. P to Q 3rd 6. K B takes Kt P 7. K B to Q K 4th 8. P takes P 9. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd 10. K Kt to K B 3rd 11. K B takes Kt P 12. K B to Q K 4th 13. P takes P 14. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd 15. K Kt to K B 3rd 16. Q K to Q sq WHITE (Mr. M. L.) 17. Q takes R 18. Q takes K R P—and wins. 12. P takes P 13. Q B to Q R 3rd 14. K R to Q sq 15. K Kt to Kt 5th 16. P to K 6th 17. R takes Kt 18. Kt takes K B P BLACK (Dr. S.) K takes B K Kt to K sq K Kt to K 3rd K Kt to Q 3rd P takes R B takes K B P (ch) Q to Q Kt 3rd Q R P takes Q Kt to K B 4th Q B to Q B 3rd P to Q 4th P takes R K Kt gives mate. (The prolongation of such a game was futile. Black should have surrendered gracefully after the 16th move.)

CHES IN THE METROPOLIS.

An instructive Game played at the St. George's between Mr. BARNES and the Rev. J. O. (Sicilian Opening)

WHITE (Mr. O.) 1. P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th 3. K Kt to K B 3rd 4. K B to Q B 4th 5. P to Q B 3rd 6. P to K 5th 7. Castles 8. P to Q 4th 9. K B to Q Kt 3rd 10. Q B to K 3rd (Much better to have retired the King to R sq. This move enables Black to bring his K Kt into action.) 11. Q B to K B 2nd 12. P to Q 5th (The coup just. Black's position is now too much cramped to be comfortable.) 13. K R takes Kt 14. P to Q 6th 15. Q Kt to Q 2nd 16. B to Q B 2nd (With the obvious purpose of playing his imprisoned Bishop to Kt 3rd.) BLACK (Mr. B.) 1. P to Q B 4th 2. P to K 3rd 3. K Kt to K R 3rd 4. K Kt to Q B 3rd 5. P to K B 4th 6. K B to K 2nd 7. P to Q R 3rd 8. P to Q Kt 4th 9. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd 10. Q Kt to Q 3rd 11. K Kt to Kt 5th 12. Q B to Q Kt 2nd 13. Kt takes B 14. Kt to Q R 4th 15. K B to Q sq 16. Q to Q B 2nd 17. K Kt to Q 4th 18. Q to K R 5th (ch) 19. Q to K Kt 5th 20. P to K R 4th 21. Q R to Q sq 22. P takes B (An oversight hardly to be expected from so fine a player.) 23. Kt to K 4th 24. Kt to K B 6th 25. K to B sq (Quaint, but not objectionable.) 26. P to K R 5th 27. K R to K B 3rd 28. K R to K R 3rd 29. Q takes K R P 30. K takes B 31. K to R sq And Black resigned.
--

CHES ENIGMAS.

No. 1063.—By C. LEVENTHORPE, of North Carolina.
White: K at Q R 2nd, R at K R 2nd, B at K 2nd and 5th, Kt at K sq, P at Q B 4th.
Black: K at K 5th; Ps at K R 6th, K 5th, and Q R 5th and 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.
No. 1064.—By the same.
White: K at Q R sq, Q at K B 8th, Rs at K R 2nd and 6th, Bs at K B sq and K B 2nd, Kts at K B sq and Q Kt 7th; P at Q B 3rd.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K R 5th, Rs at K R sq and Q R sq, B at K Kt 3rd, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K B 5th, K 2nd and 5th, and Q Kt 5th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.
No. 1065.—By A. LUTMAN, of Melbourne.
White: K at Q B 6th, Q at K R 6th, R at K R 7th, B at K Kt 7th, Ps at K 4th and Q B 3rd.
Black: K at Q R 3rd, Rs at K B 7th and Q R 8th, Kts at K R 6th and K B 5th, Ps at K Kt 5th, Q B 2nd and 5th, Q R 2nd and 7th.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—In the London Tavern, on Tuesday night, a meeting was held, announced to be the first of a national movement "to consider the proposed usurpation by an irresponsible Cabinet of the functions and patronage of the East India Company." The chair was occupied by Mr. Crawshaw, the Mayor of Gateshead. Mr. Malcolm Lewin moved a resolution condemning the East India Court for submitting to be coerced by the Government, and maintaining its independence. Upon this an amendment followed, moved by Mr. H. Mead and seconded by Mr. Ernest Jones, for the abrogation of the double Government and the reform of Parliament. The amendment was voted by an overwhelming majority.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieut. J. P. H. Crowe, Lieut. H. M. Havelock (the late General Havelock's eldest son), and Privates T. Hancock and G. Purcell, for acts of bravery performed by them in India.

On Sunday the Westminster Abbey and Exeter Hall services for the working classes were attended by overwhelming congregations.

The President of the United States has presented a silver trumpet, with a complimentary letter, to Captain Wallace M'Lennon, of the British ship *Star*, in acknowledgment of services rendered by him to the shipwrecked crew of the American schooner *Northern Light*.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Stephen Jordan Rigaud, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of Antigua, in the room of the Right Rev. Daniel Gateward Davis, D.D., deceased.

From lists published by the *Sport* it appears that there are 79 jockeys and 43 trainers of racehorses now in France, and that the greater part of both are English.

Brigadier Inglis has been raised to the rank of Major-General as a reward for his heroic and successful defence of the Residency of Lucknow.

John Thomson, convicted of the murder of a girl named Agnes Montgomery, a millworker, in Eaglesham, was executed at Paisley, on Thursday week. Thomson confessed his guilt, and also stated that when nine years of age he drowned a boy in a quarry-hole at Tarbert.

Six Russian guns, captured at Sebastopol in 1855, having been supplied with gun-carriages, have been dispatched from Woolwich Arsenal to Salisbury, Wells, Scarborough, Evesham, Ripon, and Cardiff.

Count d'Argout, the late Governor of the Bank of France, died in Paris on Thursday week.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are making preparations to open that cathedral very shortly for Sunday evening services to the working classes.

The Government emigrant ship *Switzerland*, 640 tons, sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 13th inst., for Sydney, New South Wales, with 238 emigrants—147 of whom were English, 70 Irish, and 21 Scotch.

Miss Hales, the owner of the Hales estate, Canterbury, took the veil as a novice of the order of the Carmelite Nuns at Paris, on the 6th of January. Miss Hales intends making over the whole of her estates—roughly valued at £150,000—to the Church of Rome; excepting a small annuity in favour of her mother.

A middle-aged woman, one of the inmates of a house at Halifax, was on Tuesday morning suffocated by the escape of gas from the mains in the street. A man and a boy who slept in the same house were also rendered insensible, but have recovered.

The *Toulonnais* says intelligence has been received at Toulon that an expeditionary corps, composed of marines, is to be shortly dispatched to China. These forces will be sent off simultaneously from that port and from Brest.

The Society of Arts committee are about to bring out a report on the defective state of the law with regard to copyright in pictures.

Lord Palmerston has given a pension of £40 a year on the Literary Civil List to Dr. John Armstrong, the author of the "Dictionary of the Gaelic Language and Gaelic Grammar."

Mr. John Henry Foley, the well-known sculptor, has been elected a Royal Academician in the room of Mr. T. Uwins.

Count Aurelia Saffi has returned to Oxford, and will resume his lectures as teacher of Italian in the Taylorian Institution, on Thursday week. The lectures are free of admission, and open to all members of the University of Oxford.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, last week, was 2230, of which 649 were new cases.

An electric telegraph is expected to be completed shortly between Adelaide and Melbourne. A great project has also been mooted at the latter place for securing telegraphic communication with London.

Last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3289; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3129; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 771; on students' evening (Wednesday), 483: total, 7682.

It is said that Mr. Wykeham Martin is to be raised to the Peerage, under the title of Lord Fairfax.

On Saturday last M. Cadorna, the Ministerial candidate, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, by 88 votes to 44, against M. Arnulfo, the candidate of the Right.

By the new Probate Act, Sir John Dodson, the Judge of the late Prerogative Court, is allowed an annual sum of £2000, to commence from the 11th January instant, the day when the Act came into operation.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 887,905 lb., which is an increase of 138,342 lb. compared with the previous statement.

There is now residing in Brest a deaf and dumb man named Moser, a native of Ratibson, in Bavaria, who has taught himself Latin, and fourteen of the living languages of Europe, all of which he writes with extraordinary facility; and who, besides, makes the most difficult arithmetical calculations with astonishing correctness and rapidity.

A memorial window is about to be placed in Raglan Church, bearing the following inscription:—"Five and forty sergeants, promoted in the Land Transport Corps from all branches of the service for distinguished conduct under Field Marshal Lord Raglan, have, aided by their brother officers, placed this window to his memory out of gratitude and love."

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a long list of casualties in the 75th Regiment, the 61st Regiment, and the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, in India.

The new-born infant of the hereditary Archduchess of Tuscany was christened on the 12th inst., by the Archbishop of Florence. The names given the little Princess are Maria Antonietta Leopolda Annunziata Anna Amalia Giuseppa Giovanna Immacolata Tecla.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has appointed the Rev. Mr. Marzials, of St. Martin's-le-Grand French Church, examiner in the French language and literature, under the direction of the Council of Military Education.

Advices from Adelaide, South Australia, state that railway works are contemplated in that colony to the extent of £7,000,000.

Sir William Ross, the eminent miniature-painter, is so seriously ill that it is not expected he will be ever able to resume his pencil.

Hartlepool, for two nights last week, was in total darkness, on account of a dispute between the Gas and Water Company and the Board of Health.

Commodore Paulding, who captured General Walker, is a son of the Mr. Paulding by whom André was arrested during the war of the Revolution, and whose sad fate excited such sympathy at the time throughout England.

James Spollen, the man accused of the murder of Mr. Little, at Dublin, has at length, with his son, left Liverpool "for a foreign land."

The Frankfurt Diet has postponed for one month its vote upon the dispute relative to the German Duchies.

The practice of vaccinating dogs has been introduced among veterinary surgeons as a preventive of "the distemper."

Signor Ratazzi, Sardinian Minister of the Interior, has resigned office—a step, it is stated, that will rather strengthen Count Cavour's Ministry than otherwise.

Two prizes of £5 each were presented, at a meeting of the subscribers to the Architectural Museum last week, to workmen for the two best panels of stone carving. Mr. Ruskin was the donor, and before giving the prizes he lucidly pointed out the defects and merits of each of the specimens.

There was less coal brought into London last year than in 1856 by 38,628 tons. More was brought by canal and less by railway than in the previous year.

A lecture on the approaching Royal marriage will be preached on Thursday morning next, the 28th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, by the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., Professor of History and Archaeology in the Royal Society of Literature.

The law appointments in Ireland, after a delay altogether unprecedented in the records of place-filling, are finally settled. Mr. Serjeant O'Brien is to be the successor of the late Judge Moore in the Queen's Bench; and Mr. Henry George Hughes succeeds to the Solicitor-Generalship in the room of Mr. Christian, the new Judge in the Common Pleas.

The shareholders of the Surrey Gardens Company held a meeting on Tuesday, at which it was unanimously resolved that the company should be wound up, under the powers of the Bankruptcy Court. The distribution of the assets among the shareholders will not now long be delayed.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

READINGS IN POETRY.
READINGS IN BIOGRAPHY.
READINGS IN ENGLISH PROSE.
READINGS IN SCIENCE.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D.
STUDENT'S MANUAL OF MODERN HISTORY. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH and of FRENCH HISTORY.
ANALYSIS OF ROMAN HISTORY.
ANALYSIS OF GRECIAN HISTORY.
By DAWSON W. TURNER, M.A., Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

THE EARTH and MAN; or, Physical Geography in its Relation to the History of Mankind. Slightly abridged from the Work of Professor GUYOT, with Corrections and Notes.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

THE HOUSE I LIVE IN; or, Popular Illustrations of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body. London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

SCHOOL HISTORY OF ENGLAND: abridged from Gleig's Family History; with Chronology, List of Contemporary Sovereigns, and questions.
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.—

The following are now ready:—
DR. WM. SMITH'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Based on the Works of Forcellini and Freund. 4th Thousand. Medium 8vo. 21s.

"Has the advantage of all other Latin Dictionaries."—Athenæum.
DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Abridged from the above. 12th Thousand. Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.

"The best school dictionary extant."—Press.
DR. WM. SMITH'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, and GEOGRAPHY, compiled from the larger works for the Higher Forms. 8th Thousand. With 750 Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 18s.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. Abridged from the above. 12th Thousand. With 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER DICTIONARY OF ANTIQUITIES. Abridged from the larger Work. 12th Thousand. With 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S HISTORY OF GREECE. From the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with the History of Literature and Art. 12th Thousand. With 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. Questions on the same. 12mo. 2s.

DR. LIDDELL'S HISTORY OF ROME. From the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire, with the History of Literature and Art. 8th Thousand. With 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S GIBBON. Being the History of the Decline and Fall. Abridged. By DR. WM. SMITH. 6th Thousand. With 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

COLERIDGE'S INTRODUCTIONS to the STUDY of the GREEK CLASSIC POETS. Designed principally for Schools and Colleges. 3rd Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

MATTHEW'S GREEK GRAMMAR. Abridged from the larger Grammar. By B. OMFIELD. 8th Edition. Revised by EDWARD V. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

KING EDWARD VI.'S FIRST LATIN BOOK. The Latin Accidence, including a short Syntax and Prosody, with an English translation. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 2s.

KING EDWARD VI.'S LATIN GRAMMAR; Latin Grammatical Rudiments; or, an Introduction to the Latin Tongue. 12th Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

OXENHAM'S ENGLISH NOTES for LATIN ELIGIACS: designed for Early Proficients in the Art of Latin Verseification, with Rules of Composition in Elegiac Metre. 3rd Edition. 12mo. 4s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

POPULAR WORKS OF INSTRUCTION

for YOUNG PERSONS.
The following are now ready:—
MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Reign of Queen Victoria. 98th Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, from the Conquest by the Gauls to the Death of Louis Philippe. 18th Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF GERMANY, from the Invasion of the Kingdom by the Romans under Marius to the Present Time. 12th Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

BERTHA'S JOURNAL, during a visit to her Uncle in England, containing a variety of interesting and instructive information. 7th Edition. 2mo. 2s. 6d.

LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By L. F. CALLCOTT. 18th Edition. Woodcuts. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

CROKER'S STORIES for CHILDREN. Selected from the History of England. 15th Edition. Woodcuts. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

CROKER'S PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY for CHILDREN. 4th Edition. 9mo. 1s. 6d.

DR. PARIS'S PHILOSOPHY in SPORT made SCIENCE in EARNEST; or, the First Principles of Natural Philosophy Explained by the Toys and Sports of Youth. 8th Edition. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ESOP'S FABLES. A New Version, chiefly from original sources, in pure English. By Rev. THOS. JAMES, M.A. 28th Thousand. With 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Mrs. PORTER'S RATIONAL ARITHMETIC. For Young Persons, Schools, and for Private Instruction. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

FISHER'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY, as used at the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich. 5th Edition. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

FISHER'S FIRST PRINCIPLES OF ALGEBRA. 5th Edition. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

JESSE'S CLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY, with Anecdotes of the Sagacity and Instinct of Animals. A Reading-book for Youth. 9th Edition. 12mo. 6s.

PRECEPTS for the CONDUCT OF LIFE. Extracted from the Scriptures. By a LADY. 16mo. 1s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

30,000.—NOTICE.—DR. LIVING-

STONE'S TRAVELS. "This work is being rapidly reprinted, and a fresh delivery will be ready Next Week, when Copies may be obtained of every Bookseller in town or country."
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

This day, beautifully bound in extra cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.,
AN ANECDOTAL MEMOIR of H.R.H. the PRINCESS ROYAL of ENGLAND. With beautifully-engraved Portraits on Steel, from the Court Photographs, of the Princess and Prince Frederick William of Prussia.
HOULSTON and WRIGHT, 6, Paternoster-row, London.

SET the TABLE in a ROAR by quoting from a BUNDLE of FUN, 6d.; and Four Hundred Conundrums and Riddles, 6d.; and prove yourself the Pink of Politeness by studying Blunders in Behaviour Corrected, 6d.
GROOMBRIDGE, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published, Fifth Edition, price 2s.; free by post,
THE ART OF BREWING, Fermenting, and Making of Malt; containing correct Tables of Mashing Heats, full directions for Preventing Acetous Fermentation, and every other necessary information to make success in this important art certain; the result of 50 years' practice. By JOHN LEVESQUE, late of the Anchor Brewery.—JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Just published, price 6d., post-free,
HOW to CURE CONSUMPTION. Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Affections. An East Indian preparation of the extract of Cannabis Indica. By H. JAMES, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

SWAN'S HEADED COPY-BOOKS, with an engraved head lines, are published in series, from the child's first lesson to the perfected writing; they are supplied also in different qualities of paper, to suit all classes, from the national or parish school, to the college.

Specimens can be obtained of any stationer or bookseller, and by the firm of MILLINGTON and HUTTON, Wholesale Stationers, Budge-row, London, the Wholesale Agents.

FREE TRADE in all BOOKS, MUSIC, &c. 2d. Discount in the Shilling off all Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Quarterly Reviews, Maps, Prints, &c. The rate of postage is 2d. for each half-pound. 4d. discount in the shilling off music, post-free. Buyers of the above will find it a saving in the cost, even after paying the postage or carriage. A 2s. order sent carriage-free to all parts of the United Kingdom. Town orders of 5s. and upwards sent free. Exporters and private buyers are respectfully informed that detailed prospectuses will be sent post-free to all applicants.—S. and T. OILBERT, 4, Cophall-buildings (back of the Bank of England), London.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,

Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES. The detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound .. £4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped .. 6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases .. 8 8 0
Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with ornamental gold dial, the movement with latest improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled .. 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case .. 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes .. 14 14 0
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power .. 10 10 0
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped .. 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. 17 17 0
Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.
Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon a receipt of a remittance of the amount.

ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s., at the Manufactory; 32s. Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 2d. stamp.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, Watches, and Clocks.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

DENT, sole Successor to E. J. Dent in all his patent rights and business, at 61, Strand, and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, &c. the Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset Wharf, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament. Ladies' Gold Watches, eight guineas; Gentlemen's, ten guineas; strong Silver Lever Watches, six guineas; Church Clocks, with compensation pendulums, £85. No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES, by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and M'COLLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

LADIES' FINE GOLD EARRINGS, all the newest designs, set with Pearls, Turquoise, Carbuncles, Diamonds, &c., 12s. to 84s. per pair.—FREDERICK HAWLEY, 120, Oxford-street, W.

CLOCKS for ROOMS.—Designs original, elegant, and in pure taste. Works the very best (with the latest improvements). Prices extremely moderate. Assortment the largest in London. General style and finish all that can be desired.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.—A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be sent post-free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

ELECTRO PLATE.—Purchasers before ordering should send for one of SLACK'S CATALOGUES with 350 drawings and prices of Electro Plate. Purchasing Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. of best quality, may be had gratis, or free by post. Orders above £2 sent carriage-free.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, London.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES. A large variety of new and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, unusually low prices. Also every description of Cut Table Glass, equally advantageous.
THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c. Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Bique and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze), Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Canadabra, and many other art manufactures, all at the best terms and at very moderate prices.
THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

DISH COVERS and HOT-WATER DISHES in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherché patterns. The dish-covers, 6s. 6d. the set of six; block tin, 12s. 3d. to 28s. 9d. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 34s. to 58s. 6d. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver-plated handles, 76s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. the set; Sheffield-plated, £10 to £16 10s. the set; block tin hot-water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size, £11 11s.
WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Gas-lamps, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the sixteen large Show Rooms at 39, Oxford-street, &c.; 4, 2, and 3, Newmarket-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's place, London.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BED-STEADS in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has Four Large Rooms devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed Hangings. Extensive Stocks of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the sixteen large Show Rooms at 39, Oxford-street, &c.; 4, 2, and 3, Newmarket-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's place, London.

STOVES, FENDERS, and FIRE-IRONS.—The PANKLIBANON BAZAAR, 56 and 58, Baker-street. The largest Showrooms in London, containing the best and most varied stock of splendid Electro-Silver Plate; superior Cutlery, warranted; Stoves, Fenders, and Fire-irons; elegant Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea-trays, paper Tea-trays, Baths, Hair Lanterns and Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Garden Seats, and Wirework. Purchasers are invited to view the largest and most complete collection of ornamental furnishing requisites, all of the best manufacture, which is unequalled elsewhere.

The best Colza Oil, 4s. 3d. per gallon.
Moderator Lamps, 4s. 6d. each.
Purdonian Coal Boxes, 4s. 6d. each.
Ivory balanced-handle Table Knives, 11s. per dozen.
N.B.—The prices marked in plain figures.
Illustrated Catalogue free.

CHANDELIERS in CUT CRYSTAL, for Gas or Candles. A large stock: patterns uncommon and beautiful; quality irreproachable. All designed and manufactured by THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—Simple, Strong, and well-finished, the Lamps of Pearce and Son continue to maintain their great superiority over every other kind, while for originality, beauty, and good taste, the patterns are allowed to be the best in the Trade.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C., Direct Importers of Colza Oil only of the first quality.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the price of every article required for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the largest and most convenient furnishing establishment in the world.—J. Maple and Co., 145, 80, Tottenham-court-road.

TEN THOUSAND PIECES magnificent BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 10d. per yard. These goods are to be sold for cash only.—J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 80, Tottenham-court-road.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The cheapest and largest assortment in London is at CROSS'S, 22, Great Portland-street, Marylebone. House Painting and Decorating in every style. Estimates free.

THE DECORATIVE MARBLE PAPER for the Staircase, &c. St. James's Palace, on the occasion of the Nuptials of the Princess Royal, supplied by CHAS. MARSH, manufacturer and patentee, Kingsland-road (near the Bridge). Wholesale only.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements; Strong Fireproof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes. Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.—CHUBB and SON, 87, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

FOR REMOVING FURNITURE, &c., by road or railway, without the expense of packing, address J. TAYLOR, Carman to her Majesty, 41, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. Goods warehoused and purchased.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.

BABIES' BASSINETS, Established in 1778.
Trimmed and Furnished,
Ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS, Trimmed and furnished to correspond.
CAPPEL, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN which are sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, and ALL COLONIES, for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent home, free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPEL, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

CHRISTENING ROBES, for PRESENTS, 24 Guineas.
Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES, 24 Guineas.
Baskets to match, One Guinea.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

MARRIAGE OUTFITS, Complete Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS, Chamotte Leather, with black feet.
53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).
W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LINSEY-WOOLSEY RIDING HABITS For Little Girls, 34 Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 54 to 84 Guineas.
53, Baker-street.
W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 2s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards; well worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSES.—Ladies' Night Dresses, 3 for 6s. 6d.; Chemises, with bands, 3 for 4s. 11d.; Drawers, 3 pair for 3s. 11d.; Slips, tucked, 3 for 8s. 6d. Children's Underclothing equally as cheap. All work warranted and made of HERRICK'S Longcloth; a lower quality kept expressly for outfits to India and the colonies. Ladies' Paris Wore Stays, 3s. 11d. per pair; and the newly-invented elastic Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d., not obtainable elsewhere. Infants' Bassinets, handsomely trimmed either with white or chintz, one guinea each. An illustrated Price List sent free on application.—W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 69, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

THE MARRIAGE of the PRINCESS ROYAL.—GRANT and GASK (late Williams and Co.), 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street, and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, having personally visited the Paris, Lyons, and other foreign markets, where they have purchased largely in anticipation of the above events of rare and beautiful goods in Silks, Embroideries, Mantua de Soie, Ball and Evening Dresses, Mantles, Laces, and other fancy articles, which they will have pleasure in submitting for the inspection of their patrons.

GRANT and GASK beg to announce that the remaining portion of Williams and Co.'s Stock (principally Silks), amounting to £14,500, will be sold on that part of their premises, 61 and 62, Oxford-street, Great Bazaar.

GRANT and GASK respectfully invite attention to their Special MOURNING Department, as the whole of the new premises, 59, Oxford-street, with those in the rear, will be occupied for General Mourning. N.B. Orders for patterns and material, sent free, will receive careful attention. Every article marked in plain figures at ready-made prices.

NOTICE.—In consequence of a Dissolution of Partnership of the old and well-known Firm of HODGE and LOWMAN, the whole of their Stock of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Carpets, Damasks, Linens, Dresses, Lace, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c., &c., are being offered to the Public at a very great sacrifice.
ARGVILL HOUSE,
256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street.

TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c.—FAULDING, STRATTON, and CO., Linen Manufacturers to the Queen, respectfully invite attention to their extensive stock, comprising every kind of HOUSEHOLD and TABLE LINEN. Families and large establishments charged wholesale prices. Arms and Crest inserted in Table-linen.—13, Coventry-street.

SPORTING SHIRTS.—100 Patterns to select from, post-free for two stamps, together with a book of 60 illustrations. Every gentleman ordering Shirts should not fail to send for the above useful book and patterns.—RODGERS and CO., Improved Corazza Shirtmakers and Outfitters, 59, Saint Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C. Established 60 years.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED CORAZZA SHIRTS, 31s. 6d. and 42s. the half dozen. The best fitting Shirts extant. Book with 80 illustrations and directions for measurement post-free.—RODGERS and CO., Shirtmakers, 59, Saint Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C. Established 60 years.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS!—EDWARD DOUNEY and SONS, Tailors and Habit Makers to the Royal Family. Riding Habits, £4 4s.; Ladies' Irish Poplin Cloaks and Guinea Tweed Cloaks, all water, not air, proof; Footman's Suits, £3 3s.—Edward Douney and Sons, Tailors, 17, Old Bond-street, 25, Burlington Arcade, and 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

MESSRS. NICOLL'S ESTABLISHMENTS are thus divided:—Number 114, REGENT-STREET, is their Depot for Paleots, Uniforms, Gentlemen's Evening and Morning Dress. No. 116 for the manufacture of the Guinea Trowsers. No. 118, for Half Guinea Waistcoats. No. 120, for Waterproofed Guinea Capes, Servants' Liveries. Number 142 is their new establishment for Ladies' Riding Habits and Mantles in Fur and Cloth. And No. 144 contains their other new department for Clothing Young Gentlemen with the taste, excellence, and economy whereby Messrs. Nicoll have secured wide-spread confidence. The Wholesale Warerooms are at the rear of the Regent-street premises, viz. 23, 30, 31, and 41, Warwick-street. The City depot is at 21 and 23, Cornhill, and the addresses of the various agents are duly advertised in the journals of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

WINTER OVER-COATS and CAPES. One of the largest Stocks in London of First-class Garments, on best terms; rendered thoroughly impervious to rain, without obstructing free ventilation, or extra charge.—WALTER BERDOE, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (N.B. north side).

THE YOUNG and HYAM and CO.—Winter Dresses, Suits, and Single's Garments of the most superior quality and fashion, may now be purchased at advanced, scarcely moderate prices. It is a well-known fact, that these magnificent samples of juvenile and youths' attire are nowhere to be equalled.—Hyam and Co., 86, Oxford-street, W.

WANTED LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, and Miscellaneous Property. The highest price in Cash. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on by addressing a letter to Mr. or Mrs. Lavy, 251, Strand (opposite Twining's Bank); or 341, near Waterloo-bridge. Parcels from the country, a post-office order remitted.—Established 65 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, STRAND (opposite Somerset-house), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Est. 49 yrs.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uni-forms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. and Mrs. G. HYAM, 16, Tyler-street, Regent-street, W.; or parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted.—Established 35 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. HART, 91, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C., are giving the highest price for every kind of Ladies' and Gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL, satin and velvet dresses, regimentals, uniforms, India shawls, point lace, trinkets, books, furniture, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, any time or distance. Address as above. Parcels from the country, the utmost value remitted in cash. Established 1801.

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer)

Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment.
Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street.
Foreign and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street.
Jet and Mourning ditto, 76, Regent-street.

ANTONI FORREB, Artist in Hair and Jewellery, by Appointment to the Queen, 32, Baker-street, Fitzmaurice-square (nearly opposite the Bazaar).
Antoni Forrer has no connection whatever with his late Establishment in Regent-street.

MILNE and CO., HAIR JEWELLERS, from Sweden, 70, George-street, Edinburgh, send their Books with 100 Illustrations and Prices for making Hair Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, &c., free by post.

MECH'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.—112, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, London.—Brazons, vases, pearl and ivory work, mediæval manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes and work tables, inkstands, fans; the largest stock in England of papier-maché elegancies, writing desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, baguettes, backgammon, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Gloucester-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the work and dressing tables—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. Mech's establishments have been so long famed.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, 189, Strand.
Catalogues post-free.

FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG, the best portable Dressing-case ever invented.
189, Strand.
Catalogues post-free.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Patent Portmanteaus, Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, with square opening, by post, for two stamps.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 22, Strand, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Marking Linen, Silk, Cotton, Books, &c., with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES, prevents the ink spreading, and never washes out. By means of this invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in one hour, with directions for use, sent post-free for stamps. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s. 6d.; Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s. Also, Patent Lever Embossing Press, with Crest-die for stamping paper, 12s.—T. Culleton, Patentes, 1 and 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane), W.C. Beware of imitations.

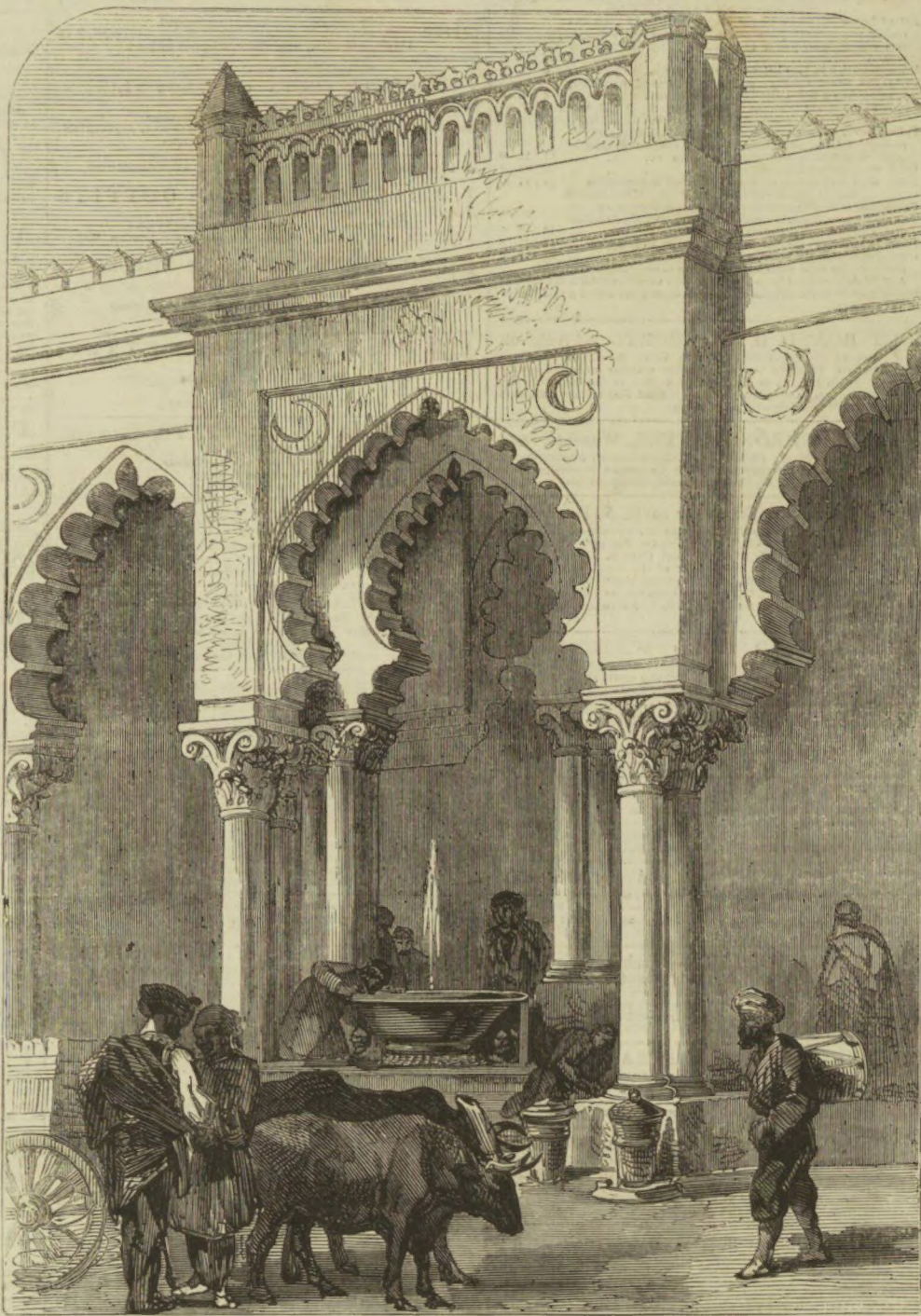
ALGIERS.

(From the Sketch-book of a recent Tourist.)

THREE days in the week the tourist may leave Paris in the morning, may embark at Marseilles the next day at noon, and in forty-eight or fifty hours set foot in that old nest of pirates—Algiers.

He will be favoured as few are if, in autumn, winter, or spring, he succeeds in starting from Marseilles at the appointed hour, and in arriving at Algiers at the proper time, without detention, mischance, or discomfort; for all the winds of heaven seem to make that particular region of the Mediterranean their battle-field, and rage from shore to shore, and all along the Algerian coast, with untiring fury. Steamer after steamer is driven for shelter and security into the Port of Spain or the Balearic Isles, far out of their course; and passages of a week and upwards between Marseilles and Algiers, and vice versa, are by no means of uncommon occurrence. A principal reason for this state of things is that, to face the stormy sea which divides the shores of France from those of her chief colony, the Government, the Messageries Imperiales, and the mercantile company, with common consent, place on that station their oldest vessels, or those that have the weakest engines, or machinery likely soon to want repair. Scarcely a creature makes the passage except from compulsion, and the cabin passengers consist almost exclusively of military men, or civilians in Government employ, going to and from their posts, who must take any means of conveyance provided for them, good or bad, fast or slow, without murmuring too loudly. The decks of the steamers also are crowded with troops, among whom, on rare occasions, may be seen a small knot of those few emigrants whom Government promises, and Government premiums on particular produce, can induce to desert their native land. All things considered, there are many more agreeable passages than those to Algiers. When, however, the tourist enters the great bay, and sees the town standing like a white pyramid against the richly-adorned hills of the Sahel, backed by the lofty snow-clad range of Atlas, he must confess that the prospect is a fair one. The aspect of the town, from a distance, is quite Moorish.

We land in Maltese boats, fall into the hands of Bishri porters and hotel commissioners, then ascend a long flight of steps from the quay, and enter a "Place" thoroughly French, excepting at the angle to which we ascended, where stands the large mosque Djami el Djedid. Three sides of this "Place du Gouvernement," or "Place Royale," by both of which names it is called, are occupied by houses four stories high, with arcades under their front. Along the remaining side runs a stone balustrade, open to the port; and nearly in the centre of the square is a statue of the Duke of Orleans on horseback, by Marochetti, made out of cannon taken at Algiers. The inhabitants seem to pass most of their time in this place, dawdling up and down, or leaning over the balustrades, where, undeterred by driving gale and drenching rain, they congregate, and stand three or four deep, to watch the advent or exit of each steamer, and see the latter pitch her bows under as she turns round the end of the mole, and speculate whether she will continue her voyage or be forced to return after an hour or two's cruise. In this "Place" a military band plays thrice a week for an hour each day in fine weather. In the provincial towns the music-loving population is treated more liberally, and bands play every day, weather permitting, and for a longer period. From the Place Royale | Oued, and the Rue Bab Azoun—each of them to one of the three | lions or panthers, or moufflons, or antique arms, then his imagination | runs riot, and his ideas of the price are quite poetic.



FOUNTAIN IN THE MOSQUE OF THE DJAMI EL KEBIR, AT ALGIERS.

houses; and under these arcades French wares are sold, in French shops, by French people. In the Rue de la Marine everything is French, except the great mosque, the Djami el Kebir, halfway down it. The French have restored its facade, which consists of a long line of lofty Moorish arches, supported upon marble columns, with a fountain in the centre, of which we give a view.

In the Djami el Djedid, at the corner of the square, is the Court of the Haneft Cadi, who dispenses justice to the members of his own sect. We give a View of the Interior of his Court. He himself is seated in the centre, and on the left a dwarf is pleading a cause, with violent gesticulations and loud and acrid tones. His witnesses are behind him. The defendant and his witnesses are seated on the floor, waiting their turn for screaming and gesticulating. On each side of the room sit two or three inferior Judges. From the courts of each of the Cadis there is an appeal to a court which sits each Thursday in the Great Mosque, and is composed of both the Cadis and two principal members of the Ulema.

All the French shopkeepers in Algiers put their best feet foremost about Christmas time, and display their wares in most tempting array preparatory to New Year's-day, when everybody is expected to give something or other to everybody else. Every kind of useless trumpery is exhibited for sale, and, what is more, is sold, at an insane price. Where the money comes from that clears the numerous confectioners' shops of the masses of expensive bonbons, and the piles of still more ruinous sachets, caskets, baskets and boxes, and bags, made of tortoise-shell and ormulu, sandal-wood, velvet, satin, and embroidery, to contain the said "goodies," is a question it might interest the members of the Statistical Society to investigate. Under the arcades of the Rue Bab Azoun are two curiosity-dealers, one of whom, Mons. Coulanjean, resides and trades in Algiers because, his political views being of the most sanguine hue, and his proceedings in France having implicated him in some of the traitorous attempts of the "Reds," he was exported, and set at liberty in the colony, without a chance of obtaining permission to return. Nothing can be imagined more violent or more impotent than his denunciations of all constituted authorities. Finding himself a prisoner at large, he took to collecting curiosities, and all fancy productions of the country that might be made to bear a fancy price, and shows a good deal of taste in the fabrication and selection of his wares. For New Year's-day he had arranged a trophy of the productions of the country, which he obligingly allowed us to transfer to paper, at some inconvenience to himself. Lions' skins and heads, mounted on rugs; boars' tusks, set in silver, in the form of a crescent; ostrich skins and feathers, from the desert; fans made here; Morocco jars of all kinds, of glaring colours; ancient Kabyle pottery; rude, but profusely gilt, crockery of the Arabs; shawls and burnouses, striped with all colours, from Tunis and Morocco, and French imitations of the same; Janissaries' weapons; Arab jewellery; painted ostrich-egg cups; necklaces of white shells and beads; palm-leaf fly-flappers, embroidered in patterns of tinfoil, and edged with tufts of floss silk; and many other things, are most tastefully mingled in one bright mass. As far as the smaller ornamental articles are concerned, Monsieur Coulanjean has a large choice, and his prices vary little from those of his competitors; but when the matter of bargain is somewhat rare, such as the skins of



COURT OF THE HANEFT CAD, AT ALGIERS, DURING THE TRIAL OF A CAUSE.